BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,651—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to June 1889.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th June
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigbell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigbell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigbell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	960	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 30 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1889.

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STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann.	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION	B. Vidos	3,600	550	11th July.

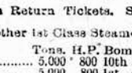
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



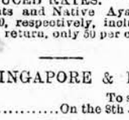
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

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ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	21th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
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Bombay, 11th June 1889.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 30th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th June 1889. Agents.

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Eighteen-Penny do. do.	,,	1 0
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Five-Shilling do. do.	,,	3 4

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1889. POONA. 1889.

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The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door:
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore:
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS.—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR. Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE. HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTICHUND HURRUCKCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has agreed to sell—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Khutterally First Lane on the south side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (11) one hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts, and entered in the Books of the Collector under old No. 444, new No 2341, old survey No. 134 and 119, and new survey No. 1523-1539, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1602 and street No. 48-59, and bounded on the east by the house of Roychund Deepchund, on the west by the house of Purboodas Moolchund, on the north by the Khutterally First Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhowdas, but now of Mooljee Jaitha, and at present known as the New Cloth Bazaar, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichund Hurruckchund.

All persons having any claims thereon by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 24th day of June 1889.

TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of AHMED HAJI MITHA, ABDULA AHMED JAFER, AHMED HARUN, MAHOMED MUSA AHMED and CASAM MITHA, ESAK CASAM ESMAIL CASAM, ABDUL SATAR HAJI MITHA, trading under the name of HAJI MITHA CASAM, adjudged insolvents.

WHEREAS the petition of HAJI SULEMAN ELIAS SAJUNMUL BHALCHAND and WASDEV LAOTI, the Petitioning Creditors of the above named Ahmed Haji Mitha, Abdula Ahmed Jafar, Ahmed Harun, Mahomed Musa Ahmed and Cassam Mitha, Esak Casam, Esmail Casam, Abdul Satar, Haji Mitha, verified by the declaration of the said Wasdev Laoti, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Ahmed Haji Mitha, Abdula Ahmed Jafar, Ahmed Haroon Mahomed Musa Ahmed and Casam Mitha, Esak Casam, Esmail Casam, Abdul Satar Haji Mitha, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of Section nine of Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed. Dated this 21st day of June 1889.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of June, 1889.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

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HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price s. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few very cool ROOMS and open to the Western breeze are now available at reduced rates at the English Hotel.

CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT.—A company of 6 Ladies and 4 Gentlemen have just arrived and will give every evening vocal and instrumental music at the Grand Hotel.

TO LET a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill, from 1st July. Apply to X., care of this paper. Rent Rs. 130.

TO LET, from 1st July next, a most desirable APARTMENT in Elphinstone Circle, with Verandah looking into the Circle and Apollo Street. Furnished or unfurnished. Rent moderate. Apply "502," care of this paper.

PLATED WARE!—To suit Rich and Poor, at all prices. Also Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware sold even by a single piece at wholesale prices. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

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EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET—Furnished, 3 Rooms, Verandah, Bath and Cooking Rooms, "W. G. M.," New Buildings, near Victoria Gardens.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Wines, Spirits, Ices, Billiards, open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., 7, Church Gate Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

CARRIAGE, OPEN, English, 2 sets ENGLISH HARNESS, GULF ARAB to ride or drive, for SALE. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, H. M.'s Common Jail.

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FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3. Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE Acting Engineer will receive tenders till 5 p.m. (sunfire), on SATURDAY, 29th instant, for the supply of MOULMEIN TEAK, wall plates, beams, joists, and planking, the whole to be delivered within six weeks of date of acceptance of tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. on the amount of his tender.

Specifications and plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st June 1889.

UMARIA COLLIERY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply during the current calendar year 1889 of Stores, viz.:—HARDWARE and MISCELLANEOUS—to be delivered, freight paid, at the Railway Station at Umaria.

A schedule of the Stores to be supplied can be had on application to undersigned.

The Tenders will be received up to the 10th of July 1889.

J. A. MANGHAN, Manager,
Central Provinces State Collieries.

Umaria, the 13th June 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

REDUCED RATES ON MILLS.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

For further particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

I ZIAOONISSA LADLI BEGUM, of Surat, hereby inform the public that the Palace named Eyenamehel at Begumpura in Surat, in the Wadi of the late Nawab of Surat, and also a building called Husmut Mehel, together with the Paiga and Modikhana Buildings attached thereto in Surat, in which my eldest son MIR ABDOOL RUSSOOL ALUMKHAN at present resides by my permission, belong to me as my property.

Further, I and my younger son have a claim in the Village of Behla, an Inam Gaum in the district of Joonjer, which at present stands in the name of my said eldest son, but subject to the said claims.

I am informed that my said eldest son is about to borrow moneys on the mortgage of the said properties or portions thereof, and I accordingly caution the public from dealing with my said son regarding the said properties, or any of them, for they will do so subject to my said rights and at their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 17th June 1889.

CHARLES & COMPANY,

TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,

Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.

MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general, that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.

Bombay, May 25, 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 " (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or

Rs. 41-8-0 " (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or

Rs. 45-13-4 " (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Standard Life
Hornby Row. Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

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(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminlum, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

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FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Suez Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Rummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frandis	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Q's.	Rs. 15 0
Margaux	"	" 20 0

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's**	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 4	" ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 5	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..
P Seilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ..

BURGUNDY.

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	....

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	....
" " "	" 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	....

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	" 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2 9 to 3 l.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ....
Celery	.. ..	" 0 10
French Beans	.. ..	" ....
Peas for Soup	.. ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	.. ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	.. ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	.. ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	.. ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	.. ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	.. ..	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Creme de Noyeau.
Anisette.	Creme de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curacao, Assorted.
Chartreuse, Green.	Eau de Vie Dantzick.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
Cordial Medoc.	Maraschino de Zara.
Creme de Cacao.	Noyeau, Assorted.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	....	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	....	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	....	0 12
Autumn Leaves	....	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	....	1 8
Swallow	....	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	....	0 12
Assorted	....	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella	....	0 12
Canvas Shell	....	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	....	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	....	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	....	4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	....	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	....	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Flour Mill Company, 4-30 p.m.
Polo, at maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Niobe (s) and Landaura (s), from Calcutta ; Deccan (s), Jedda, Emir (s), Tyne, and Henry Bolckow (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Karamania (s), for Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s Drachenfels entered the dock Saturday, the Nerbudda and Kirby Hall on Sunday, and King Arthur yesterday. The China and the Clan Forbes left the dock on Sunday, and the Eden Hall yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Landoura, Deccan, and Niobe entered the dock yesterday and the s s Gwalior left on Friday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 15th June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 3,97, 512.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo per extra s.s. Niobe will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 15th June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 12,37,097.

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE MADRAS MAIL.—The mail train from Raichore arrived two hours late yesterday owing to the engine breaking down in the Sholapore district.

FOUND.—A neck ornament consisting of six gold beads and two *pans*, found on the public road in the Mandvie section on Saturday last, has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be, commencing at 5-15 p.m., weather permitting :—White : Messrs. Summers and Daunt and Captains Baxter, Fyffe, and Hume ; *vs.* Stripes : Messrs. Barton, Gray, and Cobbold, and Capt. Tufnell.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ebram Ranoojee, a butcher residing on the ground-floor of a chawl at Butcher Street, Khara Talao, reports the theft of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 175, from a box which complainant found forced open on Saturday last.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. L. I. Rodrigues, residing at Thakordwar, reports that his wife took off a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 35, and hung it on a nail in her bathroom on Saturday, from which place the ornament disappeared. Complainant suspects a Goanese servant named J. Dias, who has since absconded, of having committed the theft.

THE RAID ON GHARRYWALLAS.—Constable Moore placed Balla Vittoo and fifty other cart-drivers before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of plying their conveyances for hire in the Prince's Dock without a license. The Magistrate fined them eight annas each, warning them that if they came up again they would be severely dealt with.

THEFT OF COFFEE.—Balla Manajee was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram by Constable Moore yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of coffee, valued at Rs. 2-10, from a shed in the Prince's Dock, on Saturday. The accused filled his pockets with the coffee, and while attempting to pass the gate was arrested. On his own admission the accused was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COW CRUSADE.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 5-30 p.m., a reception meeting will be held to receive Sriman Swamy of Allahabad and to hear his views on the "Preservation of Agricultural Cattle in India." About a thousand invitation cards have been issued for the occasion. The Swamy will also deliver public lectures on "Preservation of the Bovine Species in India," on Saturday next, at the Novelty Theatre and on Sunday next at Mahadhava Bagh.

A YOUNG THIEF SENT TO A REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad named Jeewa Luximon, aged 12 years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Grayhurst before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of a cotton jacket valued at 15 annas, belonging to Rama Gunnoo and a *dhotur* valued at 11 annas, the property of Aiden Jetha, from their residence at Candawady on Saturday last. The accused on pleading guilty to the two charges was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Two Borahs named Abdhoola Banoolbhoy and Lookmanjee Sullimanjee were yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman, Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan with making a false declaration of goods to be despatched from Wari Bunder to Lucknow and Mhow on the 13th and 17th instant, with the intention of defrauding the Railway Company. The two accused were convicted and fined Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 respectively.

THE RING-DROPPING CASE.—Shaik Mahomed and Arjoon Sudoo, who, it will be remembered, were some time ago charged with "ring-dropping" by Inspectors Dillon and Stanford, were again placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday. They were called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour for six months, and they were also called upon to show they were earning an honest livelihood. As they could not show cause, they were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Arduseer Dady Street, respecting the death of Ruttonjee Dorabjee, aged 30 years. On Sunday afternoon he was seized with vomiting, and he told his relatives that he had taken three tolas of arsenic, for which he paid 6 annas in the Crawford Market, but would not say why he took it. Two doctors who were sent for ordered his removal to hospital. He died there at 7 p.m. on Sunday. The verdict was that the death of Ruttonjee Dorabjee was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

WATCH FOUND IN A VICTORIA.—Yesterday a silver watch was sent on to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification, and was made over to Mr. Ingram, the Superintendent of Police, of the Prince's and Victoria Docks. On Sunday forenoon, Mr. Greenland, of the P. and O. steam-ship Assam, found the watch in a hack victoria. It appears Mr. Greenland was driving about on the night of Saturday, the 22nd inst., with a gentleman whom he met at a hotel. The gentleman, without saying why, jumped out of the victoria, and immediately afterwards the watch was found lying on the seat, where the gentleman must have dropped it.

A DEVOUT THIEF.—Manglia Soorajmal, a Hindoo youth aged 12 years of age, was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday by Superintendent Crummey on a charge of stealing Rs. 190, the property of his master, Manglia Surajmal. It appears that on Saturday the complainant placed the money in a drawer, which he did not lock. He then went out, and on his return that night he missed the money, while his servant was also gone. He then informed the police of the matter, and the accused was arrested at the Byculla Station with Rs. 179 in his possession. The rest of the money had been expended in purchasing a clock and several marble and German silver idols. He was sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

HE WISHED TO KEEP HIS FEET DRY.—Inspector Briscoe placed a Goanese named John Manuel Tuscia before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of stealing a pair of goloshes, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Mr. Menezes, a stock-broker residing at Colaba. The complainant stated that on Saturday last he drove to the Bombay Bank, and leaving the shoes in the carriage, went into the bank to transact some business. While the carriage was standing there, the accused, who had been employed by Mr. Menezes three years ago, walked up to the carriage, and taking up the shoes, was walking away with them, when the carriage driver seized him and told his master of the occurrence. The accused was then handed over to the police. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.—Yesterday at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Xavier Castilli, the manager of the French Bank, sought to recover the sum of Rs.518-7-6 from Pallonjee Sorabjee, the proprietor of an Icecream and Refreshment Saloon at Elphinstone Circle, being the balance due on a bill of exchange. Mr. Burder, of Messrs Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant did not put in an appearance. On the 26th November 1888 the defendant accepted a bill of exchange now overdue and made by one L. H. Richey at Paris in the Republic of France on the 25th October, requesting the defendant to pay to the plaintiff francs 1,382-90, thirty days after sight. On the maturity the defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 300 on account, and there was now due by him to the plaintiff the amount sued for. His Honour passed judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 518-7-6, with interest and costs, and ordered the amount to be paid within a week.

A TROUBLESOME CREW.—The case in which Mr. Willis, chief officer of the s. s. Arabia, charged Bhana Mukhan and sixteen siccanies and lascars of the same ship with assault and refusing duty, came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday. The complainant stated that he told the accused to take down the hammock hanging in the forecastle, but that they refused to do it, and afterwards rushed on him and assaulted him with brooms, sticks, &c. Mr. Sayani, who appeared for the accused, said that the disturbances were all due to the high-handed conduct of the complainant, who had abused the men and had thrown their hammocks on to the wet deck, which rendered them unfit to be slept upon. He pointed out that the captain had not attended the Court that day, which showed that he did not countenance the prosecution. His Worship put back the case in order that he might see the captain before disposing of the case. On the captain arriving in Court his Worship consulted with him, and then fined the accused two days' pay each, ordering the men to go on board. This they refused to do as long as the chief officer was on board. His Worship then ordered them to be taken on board by the police, and if they did not go they should be again charged with refusal of duty.

NIGHT ROBBERY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Pandoo Bhagoo and Sittaram Nannoo, labourers, were charged by Inspector Holdway, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing copper pots, wearing apparel, and a quantity of grain, of the collective value of Rs. 21, the property of Luximon Jannoo, a dealer in vegetables, from his hut at Mahim, on Saturday last. The accused Pandoo, it appears, on the night in question entered the hut of the complainant while Sittaram was standing outside the hut and receiving the stolen articles as they were handed to him by Pandoo. While making off with their booty, they were arrested by a policeman doing duty at that locality on suspicion, and subsequently the two accused pointed out the residence of the complainant whence they had stolen the articles. They were both convicted. Pandoo was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Sittaram to six weeks' similar imprisonment. The second accused was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate on a second charge of having in his possession two shovels, valued at 8 annas, reasonably suspected to having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account of how he came by the same ; and was sentenced to a further term of two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect on the termination of the first sentence passed on him.

A TALLY CLERK CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Narayen Ragooba, a tally clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company stationed at Wari Buuder, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jeffries, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with theft and abetment of theft of a quantity of old iron, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, from their storeyard at Wari Bunder. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. On the 2nd and 3rd of April last the Railway Company delivered fifty tons of old iron castings, &c., to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Company, iron founders and engineers at Khetwaddy. It was alleged that by complicity of the accused Narayen Ragooba, the tallyman, Messrs. Sorabjee and Shapoorjee's timekeeper and their Purdassee servant passed out three more carts loaded with broken iron castings than those legitimately filled for delivering fifty tons to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co. A sepoy in the employ of that firm gave information of the fraud to his master, who informed the Railway Company of the fact, and the local police were directed to make the necessary enquiries with the result that the old iron castings were traced to a room at Coombarwada, where Muggunlall, the timekeeper, had stored them for safe custody before disposing of them. Warrants were obtained for the arrest of Munggunlall, the Purdassee, and the accused, when the first two were arrested, and on being convicted were sentenced to terms of one year and eighteen months' hard labour. The accused tallyman subsequently allowed himself to be arrested on the warrant. His Worship said upon the evidence adduced he would not be justified in proving a charge against the accused, and thereupon discharged him.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H—Part heard.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

For argument on exceptions to Commissioner's special report.

414-87—Little, S, F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Tobin and R, and Janardhen G.

Long Causes.

459-88—Tyabjee and D—H H Shrimant Mabaraj Yeshwantrao Holkar vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner—M H Khan.

186-89—Pestonjee and R—Josuf Jan Mahomed and another vs Sullemanjee Ebrahimjee—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

277-89—Payne, G and S—L A Blascheck and another vs Harsamal Madhooram—Pestonji and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B, D and K.

136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samrutroy and another vs Premsook Chundumul and others,—D S Garud.

176-89—E Wilkin—Hurgowandas Lulloobhai vs Mussumulzia-ul-Nissa Begum.

241-89—M H Khan—Sorabji Framji Cavarana vs Jussa Kera and others.

252-89—Little, S, F and N—Damodher Anundji and another vs Dinshaw Pestonji Batha—Nanu and H.

253-89—Hore, C and B—Goculbhai Dowlutram vs Dayabhai Amirchund and another—Craigie L & O

259-89—Ardesir H and D—Raya Bahadur Gokuldas Khooshalchund and another vs Arsamul Buldeodas and another—Pestonji and R.

27-29—Little, S F—N, Turner vs Goolamhoosan alians Goolam Saheb Meya Jan—Jafferson B D and K

272-89—Little S F N M A Pinto and another vs L C C Pinto, Ardesir H and D.

Long Causes.

96-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Cooverbai and another—Little, S F and N Part heard.

104-89—In person, a pauper—Baijibai vs Shrikristna Janardhan and others—Nanu and H.

89-89—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Vullabhoy Khaubhoy and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.

110-89—Burder and B—Dewji Ramji vs Framji Edulji Sonawalla and others—J C Cama.

115-89—M H Khan—Munguldas Tapidas vs Adamji Peerbhoy—Hore, C and B.

121-89—Pestonji and R—Jaithabai vs Ramchunder Narotum—Macfarlane, E and H.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT and her daughter, Miss Phillipe Garret Fawcett, have jointly paid over to the National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India the sum of £400, to be devoted towards the founding of two scholarships or prizes, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, for native female medical students.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at Is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The net result of the cross-examination of Mr. Arthur O'Connor on the 31st ultimo was to absolve the League of all, except a merely technical responsibility for the famous "moonlighting letter." Probably we have heard the last of this letter, to which *The Times* people attributed such great importance—and naturally, for the letter was the one proof which they had discovered, in nine years' League history, of any participation, direct and indirect, by the central office of the Land and National Leagues, in outrage. There is in one of the central office books before the Commission a record of the payment of money for the relief of "labourers" to Mr. T. Horan, secretary of the Castleisland Branch in county Cork. The theory of the cross-examining counsel was that this payment for "labourers" was in response to Horan's appeal for relief to the men who had been wounded in a secret expedition. In looking through the books in the witness-box Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who is sharp at accounts, gave reasons for believing that the "labourers'" grant was in reply to another application—that they were two different transactions. The truth then would appear to be that the labourers' relief had been authorised by the League Committee, and that for the medical grant to the men wounded in the midnight affray, Mr. Quin, a clerk in the League Office, was personally responsible. For more than half-an-hour Mr. Atkinson laboured, and belaboured, this authorisation of the secret grant—with the object of finding out whether Mr. O'Connor knew anything of the transaction. All that Mr. O'Connor would do was to repeat, over and over, that he knew absolutely nothing. "I understand," said Sir James Hannen, "that as far as you personally are concerned, you never saw this letter at all." "I am perfectly sure I never did," Mr. O'Connor replied ; "if I had, I would have sent back a reply that the Land League funds were not to be used for such purposes. It was a most improper application."

After Mr. Arthur O'Connor came Mr. Edward Harrington, member for West Kerry. There was a laugh when Mr. Harrington said he resided in Kerry, "when permitted." But it was not always a laughing matter to Mr. Harrington ; for he alluded to his imprisonments, from one of which he had but lately been released for Commission purposes. Since his arrival in London, Mr. Harrington's hair has grown a little ; and his moustache. Mr. Harrington has endured his prison hardships fairly well ; so has Mr. Condon, M.P., who has arrived within the last day or two. But as for Mr. John O'Connor, many who knew him well, failed to recognise him. His appearance shocked them. He looked fifteen years older.

Mr. Edward Harrington made an excellent witness. He showed the most astonishingly comprehensive and minute acquaintance with the history and condition of Kerry. The Land League had been a whole year in existence before a branch of it was founded in Mr. Harrington's locality—Tralee. And his statement was that the establishment of local branches in Kerry was necessitated by the rapidly increasing rate at which the landlords were evicting their tenants. In the county of Kerry there were only seventy evictions in 1879 ; but there were one hundred and eighty-one in 1880, and the numbers increased largely in succeeding years. It was these evictions which, in Mr. Harrington's view, led to riots and outrages which the police endeavoured to suppress by capturing crowds at haphazard. He knew of one instance in which a man, detained thirteen months in prison without trial, was eventually discharged for want of evidence. The natural result was complete mistrust in law and justice in Kerry. Mr. Murphy tried hard and long to overthrow Mr. Harrington's statistics, but without success. Mr. Murphy next tried to prove that at least one murderer was in the pay of the League. This was Sylvester Poff—of whom Mr. Harrington spoke as follows : "I don't believe there's a man in Kerry who thinks this day that there was anything against that man. On my oath I solemnly believe he was as innocent as any man in this Court." "Were you present at his trial?" Mr. Murphy asked. "I was present at his examination before the magistrate, but not at his trial—if you call it a trial." "But," Mr. Harrington continued, "I have sufficient facts to account for what I say, and I invite you to examine me on them." The condemned man, said Mr Harrington, was not a member of the League, and whatever pecuniary assistance he had must have been given him only because he was an evicted tenant, or because he was one among many "suspects," for the maintenance of whose families the League was raising public subscriptions. Mr. Harrington threw some strange light upon a story told in court by process-server Herbert, a *Times* witness. This man Herbert said he had been shot at. But, said Mr. Harrington, he did not tell their lordships that at the time he was supposed to have been attacked he had a revolver in his pocket, and that several holes were found in his coattails. Mr. Harrington believed that in fumbling for his revolver the weapon must have gone off accidentally, wounding Herbert in the wrist, and that Herbert invented the story of the murderous assault upon him. Mr. Harrington was put in prison just at the time when he was investigating the Herbert story. As to boycotting, there was too little of it in Kerry, said Mr. Harrington. Had there been more boycotting there would have been fewer outrages. The day's evidence ended with Mr. Harrington's citation of instances in which the League, and he, himself individually, had not only decreased outrages, but done their utmost to assist the authorities in finding out the perpetrators.

The Commission adjourned till the 19th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

China s—25 cases slates, A H Ahmedally ; 250 packages soap, S Rahimbhoy and Co ; 500 cases soap, C Allibhoy ; 100 cases soap, F C Durham.

Peria s—25 boxes soap, S Dosogne ; 150 cases whisky, C J Khambatta and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—5 hogshead ale and stout, M Rusee and Co.

Karamania s—51 cases whisky, 25 cases rum, and 6 cases orange bitter, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—8 cases soap, E Sumsood ; 85 cases matches, A Shaik Adam

Pekin s—15 cases champagne, Durst and Co ; 3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 13 packages medicine, &c, Treacher and Co ; 1 hogshead gin, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Huzara s—116 gin and 35 cases wine, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 cases paper, A Abdoolrahim.

Berenice s—147 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

Maria Teresa s—4 cases musical instruments, Marcks and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Sutlej s—40 cases beads, D P Batha and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—135 cases window glass, E Moortooz i.

Henzada s—10 cases needles, A Blascheck and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—14 bales wool, B Boga ; 500 bales hem, D Heerje.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawer s—600 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co

Sutlej s—8 cwts country drugs, Bertie Smith and Co : 10 cwts chutney and 3 lbs condiments, Treacher and Co.

Indramayo s—26 cwts bees wax, S Esmael ; 105cwts dry ginger, J Damoder ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 19 cwts bristles, Tod Durant and Co ; 8 bales hides, H Esa ; 3 cwts gum, C Khimji ; 12 bales hides and skins, P Edulji ; 10 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtullabhoy and Co ; 510 cwts myrabollums, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 8 cwts gum, Kerr Tarruck and Co ; 50 cwts gum, V Madowji ; 7 bales hides, M Sulleman ; 7 bales skins, P H Abdoolcader ; 24 bales ruffia, H M H Dada and Co ; 4,000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 cases silk piecegoods, T Gopallji : 1 bale carpets, Volkart Brothers ; 22 cwts gum, S Runchordas ; 6 bales hides, H A Nuthoo ; 1,050 cwts myrabollums, J Veeram ; 13 cwts fishmaws, M Lallji ; 16 bales hides, G M Dhurrumsey.

FORM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—206 cwts gum, F S Punnett.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—300 cwts weedseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—3,774 cwts poppyseed, and 1,200 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurjehan s—200 bales cotton, B Hardayal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—25 bales twist and 43 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain C F Preston, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchison, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Karamania, 2,044 tons, Captain W S Young, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee with original cargo.

THE s s Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain W H Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda with a general cargo and 34 packages of specie.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain T E Gillet, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marmagao with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain A S Young, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and Sister Mary Saloa and 1 deck passenger.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 855 tons, Captain T M Rassovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line S N Co's s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R M Phillips, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs Mackay as cabin passenger.

THE s s Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain E Groot, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Antwerp with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE ship W H Gorson, 1,410 tons, Captain J B Brown, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,945 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Bedouin Line S N Co's s s Emir, 2,620 tons, Captian J H Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne with a cargo of 5,917 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain Campbell, cleared yesterday for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo, Armourer Sergeant W H Prewet for Plymouth, and ten deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's. s.s. Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain C Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Aden with a cargo of 6 packages of specie. The Henry Bolckow was delayed at Aden for 6 days on account of some injury having been done to the ship's bottom, consequent on her striking on a reef in the Red Sea. The steamer was put back to Aden to be repaired, and thus be enabled to proceed to Bombay. She will stay in Bombay for some time as her boilers have to be taken out and replaced by new ones, the old ones being no longer considered sea worthy.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Nerbudda	1918	Gillett	D	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Tanjore	1402	Raffin	F	Hajee Cassum.
,, Drachenfels	1459	Groot	K	Glade & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	...	...	M	E Bates & Co.
,, Indramayo	2662	Leslie	N	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Etolia	2031	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wartburg	1132	von Freeden	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Karamania	2044	Young	1	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Persia	2257	Hutchison	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Deccan	2022	Atkinson	3	Hajee Cassum.
,, Thibet	1671	Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Peshawur	2977	Moule	6	P. & O. Co.
,, M. Teresa	2011	Gutmann	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
,, Niobe	855	Rassovich	8	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Forbes	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Landaura	2148	Clark	12	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	13	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Niobe (s)	Rassovich	Calcutta, June 11.
	Landaura (s)	Clark	Calcutta, May 26.
	Deccan (s)	Atkinson	Jedda, June 14.
	Emir (s)	Robson	Tyne, May 22.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Doert	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee.
24	Karamania (s)	Young	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their report clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, Hutchinson, for Liverpool.
,, Thibet, Preston, for China, &c
,, Huzara, Campbell, London via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Start, for London.
,, Siam, for London.
,, Niobe, for Madras and Calcutta,
,, Drachenfels, for Calcutta.
,, Nurjehan, for Coast Ports, &c.
,, Deccan, for Jedda via Aden and Hodeida.
,, Landaura, for Mauritus.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.—Steamers Palitana and Shahjehan, and Ship Ventura.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June. 21 Clan Maciatosh s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June. 21 Clan Macintosh s .... London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May 12	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Bombay
21	Woodcock	Bowman	Zanzibar
	Danube	Fraser	Put back
	Terra	Paterson	Cardiff
June 4	Vesua	Roemer	Hamburg
	John Pender	Perkin	Sea
6	Dora	Redhead	Cardiff
8	Henry Bolckow	Doert	Put back
9	Torpedo boat F	Reeve	Cowes
	Nedjed	Newey	Cardiff
10	Muyun	Low	Hodeida
11	Hohenstaffen	Kessler	Sydney
	Pekin	Harris	London
	Rosetta	Brady	Calcutta
	Lord of the Isles	Greigs	Cuddulpore
	Paramatta	Murray	Sydney
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
	Oxford	James	Cocanada
	Constance H M's	Keppel	Colombo.
	Yarra	Paydenot	Marseilles
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Sea
12	Santa Domiego	Moret	Liverpool
	Africa	Gavazzo	Mus owa
	Pangore	Raffin	Jeddah
	Fastnet	Roughs	Madras
13	Caledonien	Maabauge	Shanghai
	Princes Marie	Weber	Batavia
	Bothsay	Rainnie	Calcutta
	Yangtse	Lormier	Marseilles
	Inchgarvie	Moss	Rangoon
	Tuna	White	Berbera
	Strathmore	McDonald	London
14	City of Manchester	Brophy	Cardiff
	Miseri	Hatus	Hodeida
	Chateau Leoville	Walker	Japan
	Tai-Lee	Schuldt	Odessa
15	Jan Frezer	Crockatt	Madras
	Amphitrite	Robertson	Akyab
	Baghdad	Whitehead	Zanzibar
	Trifels	Lange	Japan
16	Isla de Mindanas	Galliana	Manilla
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Creuse
17	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Berbera

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
June 12	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Berbera
12	Terra	Paterson	Calcutta
13	John Pender	Perkin	Perim
13	Dora	Redhead	Tut corin
13	Henry Bolckow	Doert	Bombay
11	Muyun	Low	Berbera
	Hohenstaffen	Kessler	Bremen
	Pekin	Harris	Bombay
	Rosetta	Brady	Marseilles
17	Lord of the Isles	Greigs	Genoa
	Paramatta	Murray	London
18	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
11	Oxford	James	Liverpool
13	Constance H M's	Keppel	England
11	Yarra	Paydenot	Sydney
13	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Creuse
12	San o Domingo	Moret	Manilla
13	Africa	Gavazzo	Mussowa
12	Pangore	Raffin	Bombay
13	Fasnet	Roughs	Marseilles
	Caledonien	Maabauge	Marseilles
	Princes Marie	Weber	Amsterdam
	Bothsay	Rainnie	Port Said F O
	Yangtse	Lormier	Shanghai
	Inchgarvie	Moss	Port Said F O
14	Tuna	White	Berbera
	Strathmore	McDonald	Singapore
	City of Manchester	Brophy	Batavia
17	Miseri	Hatus	Suez
15	Chateau Leoville	Walker	Cannham
	Tai-Lee	Schuldt	Vladivostock
	Clan Fraser	Crockatt	London
	Amphitrite	Robertson	Port Said F O
19	Baghdad	Whitehead	Bombay
15	Trifels	Lange	Port Said F O
16	Is a de Mindanas	Galliana	Liverpool

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·487	—·059	—·064	N W	6	91·2	120·0	80·1	+6·9	43	6	...	1·48	—0·79
Agra	29·516	—·038	—·058	W	10	92·7	102·5	88·4	+4·3	46	10	...	1·97	—0·23
Allahabad	29·505	—·096	—·072	W	4	86·8	93·4	83·7	+1·5	62	10	...	3·42	+0·63a
Jhansi	29·541	—·029	—·036	N W	7	90·7	102·5	87·4	+4·9	51	...	...	1·14	—1·70a
Jacobabad	29·417	—·050	—·080	E S E	6	89·8	110·4	85·7	+1·3	61	...	...	...	...b
Karachi	29·547	—·049	—·043	W	20	85·0	92·6	81·7	—0·9	79	10	...	0·08	+0·01
Ajmere	29·591	—·055	—·035	S W	14	81·8	95·8	80·1

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes—of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, DRILLS, OFFICE FURNITURE, TREASURIES, ISSUSS, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 133 of 1883.

Shapurjee Hormasjee .....Plaintiff,

vs.

Fred Ahrle .....Defendant.

By order of the receiver, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the moveable property (photographic materials), belonging to the partnership of F. Ahrle and Co., consisting of:—Bellows, body cameras, lenses, camera stand, carved table and chair, head rests, studio tent, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Thackersey Naronjee, an insolvent, consisting of Clubb's and Lord's treasury, safes, cupboards, mattress, and pillows, Gujarathi and Marathi pamphlets or books, &c.

Also in re Sobhagchund Dowlutchund, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of 1 cases of drills and 1 chest old wearing apparel.

Also in re Fazulla Cassumbhoy, an insolvent, consisting of office table, chairs, easy chair, bookstand, teak box, copying press with table, double screen, mehta beach, carpet, &c.

Also in re Lilladhur Manocksha, traded as Manock Luckumsey, an insolvent, consisting of few mat bags of Isuss and Isuss dust, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold earring, silver amulets, ring, brass chain, beads, scale, coal, hurdle, cotton, wheat, rice, cocoanuts, pieces of clothes, shari, dhoters, shoes, &c.

Also by order of the liquidator, Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Ld., consisting of cupboards, tables, chairs, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties.

First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1791 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1881 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 119-8-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 224-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 296-1-2 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration sub district of Mandvi and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 108 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 50 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 25, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

THE progress of the S. W. monsoon, which is now the principal topic in commercial advices from this side, has been marked, so far, only by occasional heavy showers, the continuous fall of rain with which the wet season normally opens being still absent, to the anxiety of all sections of the community. Local spinners have come forward as large buyers of Cotton during the past week, and a considerable business at somewhat higher rates has resulted, exporters having participated to a small extent only in the renewed activity. A great export enquiry has been felt for Wheat, and rather large transactions have taken place in a firm market on the basis of previous rates. For Linseed and Rapeseed there has been a strong demand from shippers, and a large business has transpired at advancing prices. Exchange continued rather firm till the middle of last week, when the market became weak and declining and has since continued quiet, though latterly steady, closing this evening on a level with last Monday evening's quotations. Government Paper has fluctuated a little, and Fours are now 1-16 per cent. lower than they were a week ago. Freights are quiet but steady. Imports are dull, the current of business having been disturbed by a trade dispute, while the unsatisfactory setting in of the monsoon has discouraged buyers; and the wide divergence of ideas between Bombay and Manchester as to prices still militates against arrival business.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	4,08,040
,, ,, Branches	Inc. ,,	1,52,366
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	39,43,989
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	57,538
Loans	Inc. ,,	1,22,524
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	18,97,947
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	65,853
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	17,62,038

The reduction in the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount, which was rather looked for a week previously, took place last Thursday, and the minimum became 5 per cent. per annum, to which also the Bank of Bengal's rate had been lowered on the previous day. There has since been a spurt in produce business, and money has been flowing from the coffers of the Bank of Bombay more freely than might have been expected, so that the Bank's Cash Balance, according to the statement issued this afternoon, shows a decrease of 17½ lakhs, which would have been greater but for a sensible increase in Government Deposits. The renewed activity in trade, though apparent to some extent in export business in Wheat and Seeds, has been mainly attributable to purchasers of Cotton for local consumption, and accordingly the figures which we give above show a large decrease in private Deposits, while in Discounts a material diminution had taken place the net increase in trade requirements being represented by some 21½ lakhs.

EXCHANGE was steady on last mail day and closed with the same feeling at the opening rates. A few Mercantile Bills came out for ready delivery at 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits and the same rate was offered forward. Bank Telegraphic was available for June-July transfer at 1s. 4¾d., and for the rest of the year at 1s. 4 1-16d. The market opened on Wednesday at Tuesday evening's extreme rate for demand Bank Bills, and at an advance of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, and the tone continued firm throughout the day, but very little business transpired either way. Mercantile Bills were saleable forward at the current quotations for ready business; and Bank Telegraphic was offering at 1s. 4¾d. for June-July transfer, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for August-September, and at 1s. 4 1-16d. thereafter. On Thursday the market opened at the previous evening's quotations, at which a little Bank Telegraphic and Demand were done; but a weaker feeling soon prevailed and rates closed at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. There was a rather weak feeling again at opening on Friday, with 1s. 4¾d. quoted for three months' sight Credits and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, ready, in one direction only; but on the Calcutta market being reported unaltered unsteadied a little here, and rates closed the turn higher. The market opened on Saturday at the previous evening's rates both for Bank and Private Paper, and the tone of the market continued steady on the whole, although 1s. 4¾d. for three months' sight Credits was available in one direction. The Calcutta market was reported firm at slightly higher rates than those ruling here; and after the receipt of this news a moderate business was done here at the extreme rate for Credits. This morning, at opening, there was one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¾d., but the rate did not last long, and the market has been steady all day. Rates for Bank remittance have been offered for forward delivery into next year, but in vain. We quote at closing:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4¾d	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·71¾	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·71½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last Tuesday with a firm feeling, and notwithstanding a low quotation from Calcutta Fours for cash advanced to 100 9-16 to ⅝, while there were buyers for the two next accounts at 100½ and 100 7-16, respectively. The feeling afterwards became weaker, however, and the cash price receded, closing at 100½. On Wednesday, the market was quiet all day with the cash price of Fours at 100½ and the rates for the two accounts at 100 7/16, for the nearer, and 100⅜ for the more distant with buyers on both lines at these quotations The tone was firm at opening on Thursday in anticipation of a reduction in the Presidency Bank's rate, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established in Fours in all positions, quotations being 100 9-16 for cash, 100½ for the 1st July account, and 100 7-16 for the 30th July, with buyers on every line. The market was firm again on Friday, and rates ruled rather higher, Fours for cash having been quoted at 100⅝, sellers, and closing at 100 9-16 buyers; while for the next settlements 100 9-16 was the rate for the 1st July account, and 100½ for the 30th idem. On Saturday the tone was steady at the advance established on the previous day and there were cash buyers of Fours all day at 100 9-16, and for the next account at 100½, while for the 30th July settlement 100 7-16 was the rate. Induced by the considerable falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay the market has been weaker to-day, and rates have receded 1-16 per cent. for Fours in all positions, the cash price being now 100½, the 1st July account 100 1-16, and the 30th July account 100⅜; but there have been buyers at these rates all day. For 4½ per cents the price has been reduced to 104½ nominal. Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 108. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 97¼.

SHARES.—Business in this market has been upon about the same scale as during its predecessor; but in the case of Mill shares, in which the principal transactions have taken place, rates in a large majority of cases show a decline compared with those given in our weekly list last Monday. Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 17½ lower, Presidency are Rs. 12½ down, Albert Edward, Dhun, Hindostan, Jewraj Balloo, Mahalukshmi, Manecksji Petit, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Prince of Wales, Ripon, Soonderdas, Swadeshi are all Rs. 10 lower; Alliance, East Indian, City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, Connaught, and Star of India, have all declined Rs. 5; Maharaja of Mysore are Rs. 2 down. On the other hand, Sholapore, Morarji Gokaldas, and Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 15 higher; Alfred Manufacturing, Framji Petit, and Khatau Mucanji are Rs. 5 up; Southern Mahratta have advanced Rs. 2½, and Leopold Rs. 2 per share; French Press shares are Rs. 25 up; New Berar are Rs. 5 down. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 2½ in the third. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay Land and Building are Rs. 5 lower. Kemp and Co. and Cooper Madon are Rs. 2 down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The dispute which has arisen between the dealers on the one hand and importing firms and Marwadee buyers on the other, in consequence of the last named having direct dealings with the European houses, still continues unsettled; but the bazaar dealers wish to convene a meeting at the earliest possible moment to take measures to put a stop to the underhand practice on the part of the Marwadees which has been found to exist. Meanwhile such of the 58 Marwadee dealers who have been boycotted, who want to make purchases, have done so to a great extent in the names of their brokers; but business has suffered from this cause, and from the unfavorable way in which the rains are setting in, and the clearances from the bazaar for the week have not exceeded 2,000 peckages of imported *Goods*. Prices of staple *Gray Goods* are, however, exactly as quoted last week, as they also are for *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* of all descriptions. Although the dealers in *Local Goods* are not of course interested in the dispute above refered to, they have been prevailed upon by confreres to join in the movement against the Marwadees, and the market for these cloths has been very quiet, the offtake for the week being estimated at 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been passing in *imported* Twist on the basis of last week's quotations, at which the market is steady. The week's sales of *Bombay Spinnings* is reported from Hongkong as 3,500 bales with Exchange at Rs. 226; and here a healthy demand for Nos. 10s. and 12s. continues, while prices are gradually creeping up. The week's sales may be put down at 5,000 bales, and the following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¾	to	5 1-16	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,, 5¼	,,	5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,, 5⅝	,,	6 3-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,, 5 11-16	,,	6¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,, 6⅜	,,	6⅝	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,, 6⅞	,,	7	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,, 7 3-16	,,	7½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,, 7¾	,,	8	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The local Mills came forward as large buyers of stapled Oomras and Dharwar on last mail day, exporters having also been in the market to a smaller extent for the former, and a large business was transacted, principally in these descriptions, while prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. On the following day demand fell off considerably, and only a moderate business transpired, but the tone of the market remained firm and rates were maintained. This state of thing continued on Thursday, where transactions were on a small scale, though prices were unchanged; but on Friday there was a strong demand from local spinners for Pachora and Julgaum, and large purchasers of those descriptions took place as well as smaller lots of other kinds, exporters having been buyers of Oomras and Westerns to a small extent only, and a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established. Enquiry subsided again at the close of the week, and only a moderate business was reported on Saturday; but the market closed firm on the previous level of prices. The largest purchasers during the week have been in Dharwar, at Rs. 219½-20; Barsee, at Rs. 213-25; Julgaum, at Rs. 203-22½; Pachora, at Rs. 215; Bengals, at Rs. 200-209; and Karanja, at Rs. 212-15; smaller lots of Nugger at Rs. 214½; Khangaum, at Rs. 218; Dhulia, at Rs. 205½; Indore, at Rs. 219; Oojein, at Rs. 204-13; Akola, at Rs. 213½; Wadhwan, at Rs. 209-14; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 207½-224½; Compta, at Rs. 195-215; Westerns, at Rs. 215-16; and Tenevelly, at Rs. 221 having also changed hands. Some further contracts between native merchants are reported in Bengal of the next crop at Rs. 178-9 for "Good" for next January delivery. There has not been much fresh business doing to-day; but the market was steady at closing.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week had been 26,300 bales against 35,500 bales last week and 15,600 bales during the corresponding week last year; and the total excess in this season's crops compared with that of 1887-88 goes on increasing, having now reached 444,600 bales.

METALS.—*Copper*, in sympathy with home advices, has advanced 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. in a firm market, but with not much business passing. *Yellow Metal* is 8 annas per cwt. higher and is firm at the advance, but with transactions on a very moderate scale. *Iron* has also moved up a little, say to the extent of 4 to 8 annas per cwt., but few transactions are reported, the market, however, closing steady.

COALS.—There has been no change in the position of this market during the past week. A sale is reported between dealers of Powell's Duffryn, August-September shipment, at Rs. 22 per ton; and the cargo of Dawson's West Hartley just arrived per the Emir has been sold at 17s. 6d. per ton alongside. The market closes quiet at our quotations, say:—

Cardiff	Rs. 22½	per ton.
West Hartley	,, 17½	,,
Welsh Hartley	,, 16	,,
Australian	,, 17	,,

We subjoin the native estimate of the stocks of Cotton in godown, which we consider fairly reliable, and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Dholleras, Bhownugger, &c. ...	17,700	30,500	27,000
Veeravul, Cutch, &c.... ...	11,000	7,000	6,000
Omras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c. ...	67,200	83,000	80,000
Comptas Westerns ...	15,000	17,000	15,000
Bengal ...	8,500	16,000	23,000
Broach ...	600	4,000	...
Dharwar...	6,000	5,000	6,000
Persian and Sundries ...	1,000	2,500	3,000
	127,000	165,000	160,000

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling-Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 210	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 204	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	,, 199	= 4 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 227	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 221	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 215	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 219	= 4d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 214	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 209	= 4 5-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 220	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 217	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	,, 209	= 4 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine	,, 235	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 225	= 4⅜.
Do. Good	,, 212	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 221	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 216	= 4 7-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89.	Season 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals...	283,400	211,000
Berar ...	403,400	200,000
Khandeish ...	2,90,800	205,500
Barsi and Nugger ...	143,600	80,000
Hingunghaut ...	25,400	800
Dhollera ...	278,200	315,000
Broach ...	142,100	104,000
Compta and Dharwar...	91,000	85,000
Persian and Sind...	42,500	58,000
Westerns and Madras...	15,000	11,500
	1,715,400	1,270,800

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week ...	29,413	17,674	23,117
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June ...	1,564,361	1,218,485	1,375,910
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week ...	14,140	13,407	6,017
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June...	1,143,776	738,781	942,916
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week...	953	1,139	328
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June ...	21,879	21,364	24,735

WHEAT.—A large export business has been doing in this market during the greater part of the week at our last quotations, and though latterly there has been less enquiry and transactions have been upon a much smaller scale, the tone of the market has kept firm, and rates are well maintained.

SEEDS.—There has been a strong demand for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* which culminated towards the close of last week, when, in presence of a large business, rates advanced 2 to 3 annas per cwt. The market has remained firm in tone, although there has since been less doing, and we now quote:—

Linseed ...	Rs. 7-0-0	to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-13-0		,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 7-6-0 to ,, 7-7-0		,,
Do. Red do. ...	,, 6-13-0		,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the week ...	99,383	180,976	345,719
,, from 1st Jan. to 22nd June...	4,277,462	7,102,947	7,990,889
Linseed for the week...	44,220	50,497	53,826
,, from 1st Jan. to 22nd June...	1,456,719	1,104,165	1,836,030
Rapeseed for the week...	49,215	102,488	64,546
,, from 1st Jan. to 22nd June ...	1,077,157	1,153,536	620,136
Gingelly Seed for the week	1,431	542	10,819
,, from 1st Jan. to 22nd June...	644,012	599,319	815,820

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week ...	143,025	431,601	353,512
,, From 1st Jan. to 22nd June,	3,507,6808	5,3 9,022	6,065,603
Linseed—For the week...	234,309	71,465	41,311
,, From 1st Jan. to 22nd June.	1,39,,32	1,589,054	1,247,917
Rapeseed—For the week...	91,641	139,598	24,774
,, From 1st Jan. to 22nd June.	9,9,521	855 179	372,405
Gingelly Seed—For the week ..	9,918	1,109	3,290
,, From 1st Jan. to 22nd June.	6,88,805	6,09925	1,006,335

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES—June 1, at Princes-park, Liverpool, wife of Surg-Major R A K Holmes, M D, Lucknow, India, of a daughter.

SASSOON—May 29, at Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, wife of Joseph S Sassoon, of a son.

SAXTON—June 2, at Elmsleigh, Exeter, wife of G S Saxton, Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—ALLEN—June 1, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Edmund Turner, son of late John Armstrong, of Hythe, Kent, to Rebecca E, daughter of Major-Genl F Allen, late Bengal Staff Corps.

BOULTON—CARTER—June 4, at St James's Church, Brighton, William A Boulton, Bombay Revenue Survey, son of late Frederick S Boulton, of Kempsey, Worcestershire, to Fanny A, widow of William Carter, of Fernleigh, Selhurst-road, South Norwood.

COTTON—BAYLIS—June 3, at St. Saviour's Church, Forest-hill, London, Calveley William Gordon Cotton, son of Henry C Iveley Cotton, Indian Civil Service, to Marian Annie Baylis, daughter of late Henry George Baylis, of Calcutta and Rye, Suffolk.

POWELL—MACKENZIE—June 4, at St Thomas's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Charles Herbert Powell, Capt, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, Dharmsala, Punjab, son of late William Wellington Powell, Capt 9th Regt Foot, to Alice, daughter of late James Mackenzie, of Auchenhegish, Dumbartonshire.

DEATHS.

BOUCHER—June 1, at Westwood Lodge, Newbury, Berks, John Estcourt Boucher, formerly of the HEICS and H M's India Office, aged 77.

CARTER—May 30, at Avranches, Normandy, Colonel C Carter, late Controller Military Accounts, Madras, aged 49.

HOGGE—June 1, at Bedford, Emma Marianne Birch, widow of Col C Hogge, C B Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

JAMES—May 24, Charles George Stuart James, son of late Capt M James, 24th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 34.

LEIGH—May 30, at Streatham, Frances Leigh, daughter of late Capt H Leigh, of the HEICS, aged 81.

MCKENZIE—June 3, at Bedford, Alexander Fraser, son of George Ker McKenzie, (late Agra Bank), aged 4.

MORRIESON—May 31, at Duke-street, St James's, S W, Edward Currie Morrieson, Bombay Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, aged 33.

SIMSON—May 27, at Southsea, Charlotte Agnes Bruce Simson, of Eastern House, Alverstoke, daughter of late James Bruce Simpson, late Bombay Civil Service.

WILLIAMS—June 2, at West Dulwich, William Williams of Bangor, N Wales, late of the *Bombay Gazette*, aged 30

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

BOUCHEZ—June 18, at Calcutta, Mary Louise, the beloved wife of James B K Bouchez and eldest daughter of the late John Adams, (Assistant Harbour Master) aged 23 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889.

THE mail has brought out the full report of the important debate that took place in the House of Commons on the Uncovenanted Question a few days before the adjournment for the Whitsuntide holidays. Up to the last moment it seems there was, owing to causes mentioned by our London correspondent in his letter published a week ago, considerable doubt as to whether Sir Roper Lethbridge would be able to propose his motion. In any circumstances there is always a difficulty in what is called "making a House" for a private member's night on a Friday in the summer months, and on this occasion the difficulty was increased by the close proximity of the recess and a great social function at Buckingham Palace. When the Speaker took the chair at nine o'clock there were certainly not forty members present, but whether owing to his knowledge that a quorum could have been formed after the usual interval, or his desire to give fair play to a class of men who are not overwhelmed with friends in exalted positions, Mr. Peil ignored the objection raised at the outset of Sir Roper Lethbridge's excellent speech. Last year, when the matter was in the able hands of Mr. H. S. King, the doubtful honour of attempting to stifle the discussion by calling attention to the insufficient number of members present fell to the lot of Dr. Tanner. He was remonstrated with by some of his colleagues, and his defence was that he always moved for a count on principle. This year the ever-consistent doctor was unavoidably prevented from being in his place in Parliament in consequence of his detention in another place. He found an imitator, we are informed, in Mr. Joseph Nolan, also a member of the Irish party. There are some doubts as to what that gentleman's real intentions were. The Irish members, so far as they have interested themselves in the question, are as a body more favourable than otherwise to the claims put forward by the Uncovenanted officials. Mr. Nolan, whose action is said to have been sharply resented by a colleague of his, excused himself by saying that he wanted to get a better audience for Sir Roper Lethbridge by bringing in the listless from the lobbies and the library. However this may be, he atoned for his apparent ungraciousness by sitting through the speeches and voting with the minority. All the Irish members present, numbering fourteen, went into the lobby with Sir Roper Lethbridge, headed by Mr. Sexton. Mr. Parnell voted for Mr. King's motion a year ago. The Irish leader was not in the House on the night of the 31st ult., or he would have supported the motion. Mr. Healy and Mr. W. M. Murphy, to mention only two of the Parliamentary friends of the Service, were compelled by urgent business to return to Ireland, and several other M. P.'s, Irish, English, and Scotch, who had promised their votes, could not attend.

It is as well that this should be known to the Uncovenanted officers throughout the country, as it shows that, satisfactory as on the whole the division was, it would have been still more satisfactory if it had occurred on a less inconvenient date. This fact affords an additional reason for maintaining the agitation, which has in such a short time gathered round it so much sympathy as to come almost within reach of actual victory. The figures quoted by Sir Roper Lethbridge at a special meeting of the London Committee of the Uncovenanted Association on the Tuesday before the mail left are worthy of serious notice. The majority against the motion was thirty-six, or nearly sixty per cent. less than that of a short twelve-month ago. If we deduct from the thirty-six all those who hold office under Lord Salisbury, and who, therefore, were obliged to obey the Government whips, there would only remain seven! We have Sir Roper Lethbridge's word for it, that of the twenty-nine ministers or office-bearers who voted with Sir John Gorst, two at least are "ardent supporters" of the Uncovenanted claim, and would, but for the restraint imposed by their official position, have spoken in favour of the motion. A gentleman who was present through the discussion, and who with a few other privileged persons occupied a seat under the gallery, writes to us that at one time it looked very much as if the Government would be defeated. This is confirmed by our London correspondent. The Conservative benches were fairly well filled whilst Sir Roper Lethbridge was speaking, and it was noticeable that Sir Richard Temple was almost the only Ministerialist who did not cheer the hon. member for North Kensington. When Sir Richard was asked last year to help the Uncovenanted men, he assumed his most Imperial manner and replied: "Ordinary members of Parliament can promise to vote for this and that, but I cannot do the same. Look at my position in regard to the Government! I must vote whichever way they vote." What Sir Richard's position *vis-à-vis* of Her Majesty's advisers is we cannot say, but it appears that during the debate of three weeks ago, he was kept employed carrying messages to and from the India Office Secretaries, who occupied seats in one of the parts of the House reserved to the public. Of the debate itself our readers can form their own conclusion. It seems to have justified the remark of Mr. H. W. Lucy, the well-known Parliamentary journalist. Seeing Mr. Lucy in the lobby towards the close of the sitting, a friend asked him how he thought things were going. "Well," Mr. Lucy replied, "I should think Sir Roper Lethbridge will win; all the speaking so far has been on his side." Subsequently Sir William Plowden gave a half-hearted support to the motion, but with this exception, and of course that of Sir John Gorst's speech, the talking was all done by friends of the Service. Sir Roper Lethbridge showed a perfect mastery of the case, and his evident sincerity made as great an impression upon the House as the strength of his arguments. If fault he committed it was in speaking too long. Even a great orator finds it difficult to keep the close attention of his audience after he has been speaking more than sixty minutes. Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke for an hour and twenty minutes. Wisely perhaps he reserved himself entirely for the grievances relating to the depreciation of the rupee, and it is curious to notice how all the other disadvantages of which the members of the Service complain—some of them very grave disadvantages indeed—were either passed by altogether by everyone of the subsequent speakers on the same side, or only very slightly alluded to. So far as the mover was concerned, he was practically prevented by the terms of his resolution from enlarging on other points, but the gentlemen who so ably backed up his advocacy were not similarly restrained.

No doubt the advocates of the Uncovenanted case showed good generalship in putting in the foreground the hardships caused by the payment of pensions in a debased currency, but it is almost a pity that the House were not reminded that there were other things that will require investigation when a Select Committee is obtained, unless in the meantime they are altered. The omission to dwell on the minor though not unimportant demands of the aggrieved officials arose apparently from a nat

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, JUNE 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations were received by the Emperor of Austria to day.

In replying to the addresses of their Presidents, his Majesty said that the Allied Powers strive to aim at a peaceful development of the situation in Europe, which, however, continues uncertain.

His Majesty hoped that the prudence of the Servians will preserve them from serious dangers, and rejoiced at the steady progress made by Bulgaria.

THE SOUDANESE ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

CAIRO, JUNE 23.

Two thousand Dervishes are assembled near Sarras under the leadership of Wad-el-Nejumi, the Khalifa's Dongola Commander.

An Egyptian Battalion has been ordered up the Nile.

FIRE AT BRADFORD.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A large portion of Lister's Mills at Bradford has been destroyed by fire yesterday.

Two firemen have been killed and three are seriously injured.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION IN JAPANESE WATERS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The *Standard*, in its issue this morning, publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Russians have occupied Deer, an island near Nagasaki (Japan).

The place has a good harbour.

CONTEMPLATED INTERVIEW WITH THE AMBAN OF RINCHARGONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

Mr. Hart left Darjeeling to-day for Rinchargong to further interview the Amban, the negotiations in progress having broken down.

THE TREASURY BALANCES AND THE PRESIDENCY BANK RESERVES.

The Government of India is not likely to make any reply to the last representation of Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Treasury balances and the Presidency Bank reserves.

THE DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY.

The Delhi-Kalka Railway will probably be finished by the close of next year.

SUSPENSION OF WORK IN THE EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS.

The Egerton Woollen Mills have suspended operations and are going into liquidation. The cause of suspension is said to be the great rise in the price of wool, delay in securing Government contracts, accidents to the machinery, and disappointments in connection with skilled European workmen. The Company has a share capital of nine lacs, a debenture capital of six lacs, while the amount due to Banks and creditors is Rs. 3,67,000; the total estimated assets being seventeen lacs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 22.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived this morning.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

The steamer Pekin with the outward China and Australian mails of the 21st instant, from Bombay, arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 24.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1s. 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67¾
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108
Bar Silver	42

The sum of about £ 15,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable interrupted; section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 24.—Pressure has decreased, except in Assam, Upper Buama, and a few places on the west coast, where it has isen. The fall is much greater in Northern than in Southern India, hence the gradients have increased. Pressure is highest in Malabar and lowest in North-West Punjab, but small depressions are overlying in Behar and the north-west angle of the Bay. Wind is westerly in the greater part of India, but southerly in Burma, south-easterly in Bengal, and northerly in the north-west angle of the Bay. Wind is blowing freshly across the Peninsula and in Sind and Guzerat. Temperature is high in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Guzerat, and is about average elsewhere. Rain is general and rather heavy in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the West Coast.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. F. E. Pargiter, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may be relieved. Mr. H. Cox is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. E. Pargiter, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca. Mr. G. E. Manisty, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, is allowed furlough for three months and seven days, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the sudder station of that district. Mr. F. E. Kemp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for three months on sick certificate. Mr. J. Mann, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Hughli College.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 22.

BELGAUM has been so thoroughly immersed in dulness that "Notes" were as "non-makeable" as the tricks of the Israelites of old. A stray cricket match, much foot-ball playing among the soldiers, some tennis tournaments at the club, and there you have the sum total of the reckless dissipation of our day. Do not the thermometer readings, daily or nearly daily, published in your columns show that we favoured ones have a less maximum and minimum of heat than any other station! The weather is really splendid. We have had a good deal of rain, but after the first four days of perpetual *pour*, consequent on the Madras cyclone, in which Bombay had its share, the rain has not been either so heavy or so continuous as to prevent one going out at all times in the day. The country looks lovely, the plains the most refreshing green, dotted about all over with wild flowers. The Belgaum "snow drop" has come out in great luxuriance this year, and along with it a yellow flower looking somewhat like a butter-cup. The hills are rather obscured by mists, but still they are sufficiently visible to present a variety to the plain-scenery. Little streams and big streams glisten like threads of silver all about the valleys and add to the brightness of the picture. There are some lovely bits of country about Belgaum that are well worthy of being perpetuated on canvas.

The Southern Maharatta Railway has stood the first burst of the rains capitally. The trains appear to come in very punctually. I mentioned in my last letter that several houses in the station were in such a wretched state of repair that it was feared by their tenants that the rains would cause them to "tremble and fall." They have not done the latter yet, but I believe they do the former, and in some houses a heavy shower is accompanied by a perfect flooding of various rooms. This morning I believe some of these very frail domains were inspected with a view to speedy repairs.

After about a year of desertion, the Government gardens have again become enlivened by a band, that of the 30th N. I. being played there once a week. There are three bands in the station at present, and yet up to last week the public were only treated to a fortnightly band at the European Infantry Bandstand. The club monopolises the bands as well as all the other gaieties of the station. It is one of the features of Belgaum that the clubites and general public can have no common ground—not even at a public promenade or bandstand. If the "common folks" are allowed in, then the patricians must be absent. Even in a choir a clubite, if compelled by force of circumstances to sit next to one of the "people," she—I use the feminine pronoun advisedly—deems it right to turn her back on "sordid clay." Such littleness seems hardly credible, but strange things are often true!

WANTED (?) RS. 1,200

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the opening sentences of Major Wilford's letter in your issue of to-day, leaving out of the question the value of my opinion on matters military or otherwise, "I think the public will agree with me that the soldier himself is the *best* judge whether this Home is required or not." Has *he* given it his support? Judge, sir, for yourself. Of the 461 men of *Major Wilford's own regiment*, at present forming the British Infantry of this garrison, all have been asked to subscribe, *seven* only have responded—to the amount of *five rupees and two annas*. I think this speaks for itself. Major Wilford says "the men of the depôt under my command pass most of their spare time in Bombay in preference to Colaba." In contrast with this statement, let me give verbatim the opinion expressed to me by an old, steady, much-respected gunner. "Why, sir, it stands to reason it is not needed: who do you think would put on his best things to walk down such a dirty road as the Colaba Causeway, only to get at the end what we already have in barracks? Why, it should be the object of everybody to keep men from Bombay, and not draw them into it." "That's so" was the chorus of assent from the men standing round. With reference to the prospectus of the proposed Soldiers' Home, let me give my experience, backed, I venture to say, by the experience of the majority of regimental officers. The soldier from up-country, who comes down "to meet an old friend freshly come out or his future wife," either puts up with a chum in barracks, and if a sergeant is welcomed by the sergeants' mess or, failing that, he puts up free of cost at the depôt, and draws his Government rations there. In conclusion, I can only say that my course of action throughout has been guided by what I believed (not without reason, as I think you will admit) to be the wishes of the soldier himself. Hence my inability to support this scheme.—Yours, &c., EDWARD S. HALL,

June 24. Chaplain of Colaba.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Major C Norcott	Mr John Muir
Mr R H G Irvine	Mr G Stuart
Count Hoyos	Mr E Bythel
Col H M Repton	Mr Jas and Miss Butler
Capt and Mr A W Bell	Mr and Mrs Jones and child
Miss Clayton	Mr John Shaw
Surgn A W Deane	Mr and Mrs Maccallum, 3
Mr G W Llewhellin	children and nurse
Mr and Mrs S V Kermerker	Mr J K Crompton
Mrs Leighton	Rev A Gadney
Mrs Lewis	Mr John Burrows
Mr and Mrs Niven, 3 children and infant	Mr C Howell
Mr E J Webb	Mr James Fraser
Count Szechenyi	Mr H C and Miss Petter
Mr J Favver	Lieut C H D Thring
Mr G A Ward	Mr W Coverly
Mr Peppe	Mr Henry Gilbert
Mr Claxton Peppe	Mr and Mrs C Stothert
Mr John Webb	Mr Dodd
Mr S H T de la Courneuve	Mr W Clough
	Mr F W Crowdery

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr D H Allen	Mr H M S Mathews
Mr J N A Eaton	Mr H O Campbell
Mr Paterson	Mr F W and Mrs Ditmas
Mr J Manson	Sir Thos Thompson, Bart
Capt E Lawford	Mr A Brown
Mr W Clerke	Mr J C Watson
Mr A H James	Col and Mrs Grierson
Mr A D W Davy	Mr M H Beattie
Mr Mainwaring	

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Capt H T Weighell, 2nd July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C Fasson, Revd E Jermyn, Mr H B Taylor, Mr J A Kimber, Sir A Craft, Surgn J M Cattell, Mr H B Davidson, Mr John Townsend and Lieut E M Woodhouse.

FOR LONDON—Mr J B Powell, Revd I Allen, Major Bellasis, Mr D Chriestie and Lieut L A Gordon.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Longmuir, Mr J E Cooke, Revd George Billings, Mr I T Dibben and friend, Mr W Dring, Major W Hill, Lieut A W Warden, Mr H Joll and Lieut Coplend.

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt F H Monle, 9th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G E Howse, Mr and Mrs Mein, Mr B Samuel, Mr Melton, Mr G W Christison, Mr C H Hampden, Mr J Freeman, Mr W J Gaull, Major F H Blanshard, Hon'ble Phillip and Mrs Nolan, Mr A Stuart, Lieut G C Birdwood and Lieut Col G E Reade.

FOR LONDON—Miss Smith, Col Lane, Mr A Bleasley, Miss Saxby and Mr G M Harriott.

FOR VENICE—Capt Burn Murdoch, and Dr and Mrs Naylor.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G W F Browne, 16th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs Home, Surg-Genl Costello, Mr F G Monahan and Mrs Low.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J H C Dunsterville, Revd W Hooper and Dr R A S Chard.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Captain J Reeves, 23rd July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C A White, Mr and Mrs Lyall and child, Mr T A Innes, Revd W H Bray, Mr and Mrs Hobson, Col Palmer, Col H H Hallett, Mr J G Hopp, Mr Innes, Mr A Mackenzie, Mr R S Whiteaway, Mr H I Lloyd, Capt Blyth and Mr G A S B Broune.

IT is feared that the agitation amongst the peasantry in Lombardy has not subsided—that new disorders may break out if the troops be recalled. The Government is urged to proceed in the most severe manner against the ringleaders, who belong mostly to the Anarchical party, and have absolutely nothing in common with the peasantry and their grievances.

THE JUBBULPORE COTTON MILL.

YESTERDAY at the High Court judgment was given by Mr Justice Parsons in the suit of the Goculdas Ballabhidas Manufacturing Company *vs.* J. Scott and Company, which was heard before his lordship for twenty-nine days, commencing with the 5th April last. The plaintiffs in the case are a joint stock company, having its registered office at Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, and the defendants and Messrs. James Scott, Isaac Alcock, and Shapoorjee Barjorjee, carrying on business in partnership and having a place of business in Forbes Street, Bombay. The plaintiffs' claim is for Rs. 40,000, being loss occasioned to them by reason of the machinery supplied by the defendant not being of the kind which ought to have been supplied by them for the working up of cotton of the short staple grown in the Jubbulpore District; Rs. 2,00,000 for compensation and damages by reason of the machinery, stores, and other articles supplied by the defendants not being in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, for breach of the defendants' guarantee for a period of two years for efficient working and for profits; for Rs. 31,600 for advances made to the defendants and interest thereon; for an account of the dealings between the plaintiffs and the defendants; for an injunction until further order of this Court restraining the defendant, Mr. James Scott, from proceeding with a suit against the plaintiffs in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to recover Rs 87,906-5; and lastly, for such compensation by way of damages by reason of the defendants' misrepresentations as the Court may deem just. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants

The hearing in Bombay occupied twenty-nine days, exclusive of evidence taken under commission in England forty-five days, and *de bene esse* examinations about six days

The plaintiffs' case was this. In February 1884 the plaintiffs' company was incorporated and registered under the Indian Registration Act of 1882 for the object of manufacturing into yarn and cloth such short staple cotton as is locally produced and obtainable in the Jubbulpore District. The defendants carry on business in Bombay, which, among other things, consists in importing for and supplying to Indian buyers boilers, engines, machinery, and stores made in England. In January 1883, the defendant, Mr. Scott, saw the promoters of the plaintiffs' company at Jubbulpore with reference to the machinery and stores required for the company then being formed, and by representations regarding the honesty and skill, as professional experts, of the defendants' firm in the selection and supply of machines and stores, induced the promoters to commence transactions with the defendants. The promoters were ignorant of the English language, and none of them had any knowledge or experience in respect of the machines and stores required. They trusted to the representations made to them by Mr. Scott, and placed implicit confidence in the defendant's firm for the selection and supply of the machines and stores. On the 14th April 1883, defendants submitted to the promoters a tender in English setting out in detail the machines and stores of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,62,000, and it was accepted by the promoters on the 7th August 1883. The letter of 14th April, which accompanied the tender, distinctly stated that machines and stores were required for the manufacture of short staple Jubbulpore cotton, and that the promoters would trust entirely to the skill and honesty of the defendants in the choice and supply of the machinery and stores as to their fitness and efficiency for the purposes required. On the 13th August 1883, an English agreement was made between the parties on the basis of the tender, whereby, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 3,62,000, the defendants agreed to select, deliver, and well and properly plant and erect in the company's premises at Jubulpore the whole of the machinery and stores according to the conditions of the tender and agreement abovementioned. They also guaranteed the good and efficient working of the machinery for a period of two years from the date of the completion of the erection of it; that is, the defendants undertook that the profits of the company should not be less than 10 per cent for the first two years from the day the machinery was started to spin cotton. Defendants had the choice of purchasing boilers, engines, and machinery from makers named by themselves. The plaintiffs until recently believed that the agreement was in terms of the tender and letters of the 14th April and 12th August 1883, but they had since discovered that various alterations had been introduced that in the agreement to the prejudice of the company. The first defendant, Mr. Scott, in his defence denied the material allegation of the plaint. He did not see the promoters of the company on behalf of any one but himself; and the second and third defendants only became partners with him in July 1884, and prior to that date had no interest whatever in the contract in question. The suggestion that he took the iniative in opening negotiations with the plaintiffs was not true. On the contrary, the promoters invited a tender from him, which he afterwards withdrew. It was not true that the persons negotiating were ignorant of the English language. On the contrary, they were shrewd, able, and well informed men of business, and by independent inquiries and careful examination took the keenest precaution to make with him the best possible bargain for themselves. In January 1883 he was requested by the promoters to renew the tender which he had withdrawn, and he did so. Subsequently, however, he withdrew the second tender also, as it appeared to him that the promoters merely wished to use it for their own purposes without any immediate intention of doing business. Later on he was induced to send in a third tender, which he did. Other tenders were received from other firms, and were carefully considered, and protracted negotiations took place. All the terms of the agreement were carefully considered for several days before it was executed. Mr. Scott denied that he ever guaranteed that the profits of the company should for the first two years be not less than 10 per cent., or that choice was given him of purchasing machinery from makers named by himself. In respect of the sums of Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 52,000 and the sixty paid-up shares, the company did not carry out the terms of agreement, and the defendant had in consequence filed the suit in the Court of the DeputyCommissioner. No advances had been made by the plaintiffs to the defendant or to his firm. He fulfilled his part of the contract within the stipulated time, and was ready to erect the machinery, but the plaintiffs had not got their building ready.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, after reading the plaint, the written statement, and the issues, remarked that, in dealing with the mass of evidence that had been adduced on the issues, some order was necessary, and he had adopted the following as being, in his opinion, the most convenient one. His lordship had considered and ascertained (1) the precise circumstances under which the contract of the 13th August 1883 was made between the parties; (2) the exact terms of the agreement between the parties and the respective liabilities of the parties thereunder; (3) how far those liabilities had been discharged by the party burdened thereby; and (4) the relief to which the plaintiffs might be entitled by reason of the non-discharge of any of those liabilities by the defendants. His lordship then went at considerable length into each of these four divisions of the subject-matter. Having decided all the points at issue on a full consideration of the evidence adduced respecting them, he remarked that much of this evidence he had set out, but there was far more which, for obvious reasons, he had omitted from his judgment though not from his attentive consideration. He was now in a position to take the various parts of the plaintiffs' claim and see how far they could be sustained. (1) The claim for Rs. 49,071-14-5, being the price of sufficient additional preparatory machinery to make the mill efficient. Now if this could be sustained, there having been no contract by the defendants to supply such. (2) A claim for Rs. 41,000, being the loss sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of not having been supplied with sufficient preparatory machinery, the effect of which was that the cotton they had purchased was left unused, and at the end of 1886 was worth so much less than the then market price. This claim was wholly disallowed, the plaintiffs having been supplied with all the preparatory machinery they were entitled to under the contract. Damages could not be claimed in respect of a breach of contract that had not occurred. (3) A claim for Rs. 31,600, being monies alleged to have been advanced by the plaintiffs on defendants' account to their men at Jubbulpore, and also in payment of freight and of the expenses of erecting the machinery. This matter, his lordship said, must be referred to a Commissioner to take the accounts of the parties thereon and to determine how much was due to the plaintiffs. His lordship said he could only decide the general principles, namely, that the defendants were not liable for the wages, &c., of the men when not employed on the fitting up and erection of the machinery, were not liable for the cost of medical attendance on those men, were not liable for the cost or carriage of fire-bricks, lime, and other materials and articles used in the construction of the building, were not liable for the amount of the special accounts for carting and sheltering the machinery, were not liable for the cost of the pipes and apparatus put up either to heat or to bring water to the building, and were liable only for the cost of fitting and erecting the machinery, and for the charges necessary and incidental thereto. (4) The claim of a large sum of money, the exact amount of which, however, had not been given as the value of machinery agreed to be supplied, but not supplied. In respect of this claim, his lordship awarded only Rs. 1,306-7-0. (5) A claim of Rs. 50,000 as damages suffered by reason of the inferiority of yarn and cloth produced. This claim was wholly disallowed. The inferiority of the yarn, if there was any inferiority at all, was not caused by any fault in the machinery. (6) A claim of Rs. 1,92,000, being the profits that plaintiffs calculated they would have made in the two years of working had the machinery been good enough to enable them to produce 10s and 16s, an average of nine ounces per spindle. His lordship had found that there was no bad or imperfect working of the machinery, and therefore the whole of this claim was disallowed. (7) A claim of Rs. 1,93,400 under the alleged guarantee of 10 per cent profits for the first two years of working. No such guarantee having been proved to have been given, the whole of this claim was also disallowed. His lordship then recorded findings on the twenty-two issues raised in the case, remarking, with respect to some of them, that they could not be decided till the accounts were taken. On one of the issues, the defendants were declared to be liable up to the date of the plaintiffs taking delivery at Jubbulpore, and after that the plaintiffs were liable. Much damage was, in his lordship's opinion, caused by the defendants' neglect to protect the machinery and properly shelter it. Plaintiffs were declared entitled to Rs. 4,000 for breakages prior to erection, Rs. 3,000 for renewals in two years of working, and Rs. 1,306-7-0 for deficiencies in supply, and to whatever might be found due on account of advances, &c. They had with them Rs. 60,000 of the defendants' money, Rs. 30,000 in cash and Rs. 30,000 in shares; and they therefore would not be entitled to a decree for anything, but only to be allowed to set off something against this.

The case has been ordered to be set down a fortnight hence to speak to minutes of decree, in the hope that the parties would agree on some sum to be due on account.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts was held yesterday at 5-15 p.m. at the University for the purpose of electing a Dean in the Faculty of Arts for the ensuing year. There were two candidates, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, whose election was proposed by Mr. E C. K. Ollivant and seconded by Mr. K. M. Kabrajee, and Mr. James Jardine, M.A., Barrister-at-law, proposed by the Hon. F. M. Latham and seconded by the Hon. Mr Justice Scott. The Hon. Mr. Pheroza Mehta was the successful candidate and was elected Dean in the Faculty of Arts for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the Faculty of Law was held at 5-30 p.m. for the purpose of electing a Dean in the Faculty of Law, Mr. H. M. Starling proposed the election of the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham. He was seconded by Mr. R. Bransoon. Being unopposed the Hon. Mr. Latham was formally elected.

The meeting then dissolved.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

BY command of the Queen a levee was held on Monday (June 3), at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty. Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived from Clarence House, and the Duke of Cambridge from Gloucester House. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral the Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and the Duke of Teck were present at the levee.

The following were among some 410 presentations, made to the Prince of Wales, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and submitted for Her Majesty's approval:—

Barter, Maj-Gen R, CB, Bengal Staff Corps, on promotion.
Caldecott, Surg-Maj R, Central India Horse.
Cleeve, Lieut F J S, R A, on return from active service with the Hazara Field Force.
Curzon, Col W S, R A, on appointment as Colonel on the Staff to Command the Royal Horse and Field Artillery at Woolwich.
Colomb, Lieut R P, Bombay SC.
Churchill, Mr S, Oriental Secretary Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Teheran.
De Ponthieu, Lieut, Raoul de Vismes, 10th Bombay Lt Inf.
Forbes, G S, Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service.
Hudson, Lieut H, 19th Bengal Lancers.
Raghu Nath Das Garge.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Dadyshet.
Johnstone, Lieut A A J, 5th Punjab In.
Lyon, Brig-Surg J B, on being made a CIE.
Lowndes, Lieut A H W, the Rifle Brigade, on return from service in Upper Burma.
Molesworth, Capt E H, Bengal Staff Corps.
Nevil, Mr R, Attache HBM Legation, Teheran.
Newmarch, Maj-Gen O R, on appointment as Military, India Office.
Pritchard, Capt G M, Madras Staff Corps.
Ricketts, Col M P, Bengal SC.
Rowlands, Maj-Gen H.
Richardson, Maj G, 18th Bengal Lancers.
Sparling, Capt J P, Bengal Staff Corps, on return from active service in the field.
Vanrenen, Lieut A J, 8th Bengal Cavalry.
Weldon, Col T, Madras Staff Corps, on being made a CIE.
Wimberley, Lieut C I, 8th Bengal Calvary.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R Udney, B	Surg H R Woolbert, B
Mr H D'O Moule, B	Surg-Maj W Beatson, B
Mr K Deighton, B	Brig-Surg P Cullen, MD, B
Mr W G Allen, B	Surg-Maj H B Purves, B
Mr W Kaye, B	Mr J W Best, M
Mr F P Channing, B	Mr H A Sim, M
Mr E E Lowis, B	Mr S D Pears, M
Mr R G Rose, B	Col C J Stuart, MSC
Mr A S Jamieson, B	Lieut R P Hasburgh, MSC
Mr S Jacob, B	Lieut C E H Connell, MSC
Mr J E Hilton, B	Mr F L Charles, Bo
Mr R J Wood, B	Mr J B Richey, CSI, Bo
Mr H W Steel, B	Mr J McN Campbell, Bo
Lt-Col A M Bruce, B Inf	Mr A F Woodburn, Bo
Maj T G Thomson, BSC	Mr M C Leckie, Bo
Capt W G Harris, BSC	Col J Philips, Bo SC
Capt W V Constable, BRE	Col C E Fisher, Bo SC
Capt G H More-Molyneux BSC	Maj W H Heydon, Bo
	Capt G F W Macmahon, Bo SC
Lieut H N Hilliard, BSC	Capt J M Candy, Bo SC
Lieut R D Angelo, BSC	Lieut R Southey, Bo SC
Dep Surg-Gen W Walker, B	Surg-Gen J Pinkerton, Bo
Surg P D Pank, B	

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H F Matthews, B, 1 mo	Surg-Gen W N Keefer, B, 4 mo
Mr J T Barbonan, B, 4 mo	2nd Grade-Officer B G Relf, B, 4 mo
Mr A Elliott, B, 6 mo	Mr C Somers-Smith, M, 6 mo.
Mr A C C Rogers, B, till Sept 13	Lieut. G A L, Buchanan, M S C, 6 mo.
Mr M P Coode, B, till Oct 29	Surg H K Fuller, M, 4 mo.
Maj A S McRae, B S C, 3 mo	
Mr H R Cooke, Bo, 1 week	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J A Andrews, B.	Mr C Powis, B.
Mr W Michell, B.	

PROPOSED BOMBAY CAVALRY DINNER.

THE *Homeward Mail* says:—We have been requested to insert the following notice:—

It is proposed to have a Bombay Cavalry dinner in London on the Ascot Cup Day, June 20. All officers at home—past and present—of the eight regiments are requested kindly to intimate to the undersigned their willingness to attend or otherwise. General Sir John Forbes has been invited to attend and preside. It is further proposed to make the dinner an annual one.

HARDING C. HOGG,
Major, 3rd Bombay Cavalry,
Belgrave Lodge, Cheltenham.

June 1, 1889.

THE United States colleges never had so many professing Church members in them as at present. Yale in 1759 had but five students who were Church members; to-day nearly one-half hold such membership. Princeton in 1813 had but three professing the Christian faith; to-day about one-half, and among them the best scholars.

PARLIAMENT AND BI-METALLISM.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 4th, Mr. Chaplin called attention to the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative value of the precious metals, and moved, "That this House considers that the recent divergence in the value of the precious metals is prejudicial in the highest degree to the finances and the Government of India, and that it seriously adds to the difficulties of trade between the United Kingdom and countries which possess a silver standard. It is further of opinion that the divergence has been primarily due to the monetary changes which occurred upon the Continent, and to the abandonment of the bi-metallic system which had prevailed in certain European countries prior to 1873. It has also viewed with great regret the recent and prolonged depression in trade and agriculture, and the consequent irregularity of employment for the vast numbers of the population, to which it believes that these changes have contributed in a material degree. And it therefore urges on Her Majesty's Government the importance of consulting the chief commercial nations, such as Germany and the United States, together with France and the other countries which comprise the Latin Union, as to their readiness to join with the United Kingdom in a conference for the purpose of considering whether, and how far, a bi-metallic system can be re-established by international agreement in the interest of all the nations and communities concerned." He desired in the first place to correct a wide misapprehension which apparently existed with regard to the conclusions of the commissioners—namely, that they were divided in their views. As to the causes of the evil and possibility of a remedy, he quoted certain paragraphs from the report which showed the unanimity of the commissioners as to these causes, and that they all held that in any condition of affairs to be contemplated in the future a stable ratio must be maintained if the nations were to accept and strictly adhere to bi-metallism according to the suggested ratio. On the two principal points in this inquiry the whole twelve commissioners, so far from being hopelessly divided, were in reality unanimous. He affirmed distinctly that there was absolutely nothing new in what was called bi-metallism; the only novelty—if novelty it was—in their positions was that England should take the lead in asking other nations to consider whether it would not be possible, in the general interests of the nations, to revert to the system of bimetallism, and if that was found to be possible, that she should join with them in the endeavour to arrive at a common agreement. Having quoted various authorities to show that the depression of trade and lowness of prices were due to the appreciation of gold, the right hon. gentleman said some people maintained that the fall of prices was accounted for by greatly increased production of commodities in all parts of the world, and others, while they held that the appreciation of gold contributed to the result, believed that the cause was chiefly due to considerations directly affecting the commodities themselves. In answer to that, he pointed out that *pari passu* with this increased production there was an enormously increased area of civilisation. Since 1873 gold had had to do to an enormously increased extent the work formerly done by silver, or by silver and gold combined. It was said that if one got less for what he sold, he would pay less for what he had to buy. That would be true if there were no fixed charges and no obligations to pay in gold; but, however, gold might continue to appreciate all these fixed charges, and obligations must be met in full, whatever it might cost the debtor to obtain the amount of appreciated gold which was necessary. This had enormously increased the burden laid on the industries of the country. In a society constituted like ours it was impossible that there could occur a great appreciation of the standard of the value such as had undoubtedly occurred without causing grave, serious, and permanent evils to the great majority of the community. Proceeding to deal with the wide divergence which had ensued between the relative value of gold and silver, the right hon. gentleman stated that the relation was now, instead of 15½ to 1, 22 of silver to 1 of gold. Not only had silver suffered this fall, but it was subject to serious fluctuations and by these two causes a whole variety of interests were affected in a variety of ways. Unless something were done to deal effectually with this question we must look forward to a further fall in the value of silver. It was proposed to revert to a system similar to that which prevailed upon the Continent before 1873, and as to the ratio to be fixed, that could only be settled by the nations and the communities concerned. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He took his stand upon the remarkable steadiness in the relative value of metals during all the years the foreign mints were open, and the still more remarkable divergences which had happened since they were closed. Mr. S. Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. J. M. Maclean moved, as an amendment, "That the report of the Commission on the effects of the fall in the gold price of silver and the proposed remedies therefor, is of too inconclusive a character to warrant the Government in taking action upon it."

Sir J. Pease seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. H Smith, speaking at a quarter to one o'clock, said the House had reason to be grateful to the member for Sleaford for the explicit manner in which he had brought the subject before them. The attitude of the Government was explained by the recent speeches of the Prime Minister and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for his own part he could not consent to embark rashly upon a change of the currency without possessing the fullest and most complete evidence that those changes were received by the country as embodying in themselves absolute security for the vast body of commerce in which this country was engaged.

Mr. W. Sinclair moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was agreed to, and the House adjourned at one o'clock, until Monday, June 17.

INDIAN WHEATS.

AT a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts held on Friday (31st ult), in Adam-street, Adelphi, Mr. J. M'Dougall read a paper on "Indian Wheats." Sir W. W. Hunter presided, and read a letter from Lord Cross regretting his lordship's inability to be present. The chairman dwelt upon the disadvantages which Indian wheat suffered through being imported into this country in an impure state, and incidentally remarked that the supply of wheat from India was only limited by the demand for it in this country.

Mr. M'Dougall said that the general public had no idea that India could supply us with wheat to the considerable extent which our annual imports testified. For five years—1873 to 1878—the imports of wheat amounted to 55·9 per cent., while the home supply was 44·1 per cent. The imports, however, had largely increased, and in the years 1883-87 stood at 68·9 per cent., as against 31·1 per cent. Perhaps the most remarkable change had been in the great decrease in the supply from Europe, including Egypt, and the large increase in the supplies from British possessions and America. It was a matter for very grave consideration to a country so thickly populated as ours that we should be dependent upon foreign supply for so much of our bread stuff, and it was most desirable that every effort should be made to encourage the importation of wheat from States with which we were closely in union. Proceeding to examine the wheat-producing capabilities of India, Mr. M'Dougall said the acreage under wheat might be taken at about 26,000,000 or 27,000,000, but it was exceedingly difficult to arrive at a reliable estimate of the yield per acre. The total exports of wheat from India during the last five years showed an average of 18,729,851 cwt. The future demand would be for clean Indian wheat, and he expressed the strong conviction that there would be a great future for Indian wheats. Considerable improvements in the means of inland transit and in the preparations for the export market were needed, as well as a guiding hand, from the governing officials to teach the natives to improve their agriculture. India had competed on unfavourable terms hitherto, and under better conditions would take a far higher position in the market. A discussion followed and Mr. M'Dougall was warmly thanked for his paper.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered...	7 77	10 94	10 54	10 59
June 23, Sunday	0 22	0 25	0 21	0 17
„ 24, Monday.....	...	0 34	0 30	...
Total...	7 99	11 28	10 84	10 76
Total of corresponding date last year.....	7 27	9 18	9 3	8 80

THE jail buildings in Bengal have to pay annually a sum of Rs. 15,734 as municipal taxation, but the Lieutenant-Governor points out that in other provinces where the octroi duty is enforced, all articles required for consumption in jails are exempted from this duty, and therefore the cost of the prisoners is less. This, remarks a local paper, shows the difficulty of accurately comparing the cost of the maintenance of prisoners in the different provinces without some definite rules as to the charges to be made in the accounts.

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN the House of Commons on Friday (31st ult.) after an unsuccessful attempt to count out the

as 1867 with regard to the Viceroy, the governors, and the Uncovenanted Members of the Council. Some minor legal luminaries also got similar privileges. Who alone of all the hundreds of thousands of Indian servants had been condemned to suffer, for no fault of their own but from the vagaries of the silver market in Europe? A pension which a few years ago was £200 a year was now only £135, and might in a few years more be only £50 a year. That was a state of things which was not fair, and which that House ought not to allow to go on. The unfortunate residuum of whom he spoke numbered about 1,500 officers, who belonged almost altogether to the scientific or technical departments of the public service including the following departments:—Finance, Archæological, Customs, Education, Forest, Geological, Gaol, Meteorological, Postal, Public Works, Registration, Salt, Survey, Revenue, and Telegraph. To these might possibly be added thirty-five officers holding subordinate positions in the executive and judicial services who happened to be non-domiciled Europeans, but he agreed that those officers could not claim anything as of right, because they had elected to join a domiciled service and they must accept the rules suitable to that service. His hon. friend the member for Kirkcaldy had put an amendment on the paper, the purport of which was that officers appointed in India should be paid in Indian currency only, and he was free to confess that there was a great deal to be said for that point of view. There was no real disagreement between them, for the very point on which his hon. friend laid so much stress would be examined by the Select Committee for which he was asking. Of the officers for whom he spoke, considerably more than half belonged to the office of Public Works, who included hundreds of highly skilled engineers and other scientific men. The refusal to do those officers justice was, considering the terms of their contract, peculiarly scandalous, but not less scandalous was the treatment which had been accorded to the officers of the Education Department, who included the inspectors of schools and the professors at the State Colleges throughout India. In 1862 the Secretary of State for India read a despatch, in which he said there were very sufficient grounds for treating the educational officers exceptionally, and that their claims would be separately considered. But from that time to this nothing had been done, and he believed that the claims of those gentlemen had not even been considered. The pensions of the Uncovenanted law officers compared very favourably with those of the educational officers. The law officers got as a pension £300 per annum after 6¾ years; £500 after 8 2-3 years, and £750 retiring pension, whether invalided or not, after 11¼ years' service. The educational officers, on the other hand, if they were worn out and invalided after less than 15 years' service, got no pension at all, but a gratuity. From 15 to 22 or 25 years' service there was an invalided pension of £135, unless the salary was very high, and then the pension was £200 or £350. No pension at all could be obtained except as an invalid pension until after 30 years' service, and then it was not higher than £200 or £350. His hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India justified the handsome scale of £750 pension after 11 years' service granted to the Uncovenanted law officers on the ground that officials requiring professional qualifications who were recruited from the legal profession at an advanced age were in most departments granted special terms on grounds which were generally understood. That was exactly why he asked for the educational officers, not exactly the handsome terms granted to the Uncovenanted law officers, but something less mean than the cruel terms now in operation. In 1872 and 1873 it was shown that out of thirty-eight educational officers no less than twenty had obtained in their earlier years academical honours of the first class or equivalent academical rank; and these were the gentlemen of whom his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India said last year that they had chosen the wiser and easier gate to the Uncovenanted Service rather than the narrow and more difficulty entrance to the Covenanted Service. That sneer was not properly applied to the educational service of India and to the Cooper's Hill men, and it had caused a very great deal of pain throughout India. It was out of the power of any one to say which was the easier and which the more difficult gate. Pensions, it was admitted, was deferred pay, and pension had been kept back and pocketed by the Government in rupees when the rupees stood at 2s., and sometimes at 2s. 3d. and 2s. 4d. What, then, was the character of the proceeding by which the Government now undertook to return these rupees, which they had had in their pockets so long, at 1s. 4d.? (Hear, hear.) Perhaps the Government would again treat them to what was known in India as the Shylock argument, and say "You have made the bargain with your eyes open and you must stick to it." The bargain, however, was a very doubtful one, and was not made by the men for whom he was speaking knowingly. Its validity would long ago have been tried in the law courts if it had not been that it was hopeless for a poor and worn-out officer to face a powerful and rich Government. The Government had had occasionally to fight a Tartar, but on those occasions they had bought off the Tartar by giving him a handsome bonus. In the agreements made somewhere about 1862 and in all subsequent agreements with its Uncovenanted Officers the Government inserted a clause to the effect that payments in England would be made at the fixed rate of exchange; but last year the Under-Secretary for India admitted that at the time the clause was introduced the pound sterling and ten rupees were convertible terms. In 1862 it was quite possible that the rupee might become appreciated, and he asserted that no one in his senses in that year could have thought that the Uncovenanted Officers would in the future suffer the widespread ruin and desolation which had been inflicted upon them by this unassuming little clause. The Government of 1862 never meant the clause to serve the purpose to which it was now being directed; the clause was merely inserted for the convenience of Indian accounts. Surely the Government in fixing the pension of one of its servants looked to the nature and value of his services to the State and to his actual needs. Both of these considerations represented fixed amounts. It was said that £135 to-day would purchase as much as £200 twenty years ago. If this were true it would be a hard bargain to drive but it was not true, for the report of the Currency Commissioners showed that such items as the education of children, domestic servants, and house rent in many cases had not decreased in expensiveness. But if this argument were to be applied against the small band of Uncovenanted Officers, all public servants equally ought to have their salaries reduced by one-third. In the covenants of the officers entering the service before the introduction of the clause in question there was the express stipulation that in all payments the pound sterling should be calculated at the rate of ten rupees. And the rate of payment from the year 1815 to 1862 was always at 2s. the rupee even when the commercial rate was 2s. 2d. or even 2s. 4d. The officers had loyally accepted the arrangement of 2s. to the rupee when it was to their disadvantage, but now the Government absolutely refused to submit to the rate when the commercial rate was 1s. 4d. to the rupee. The Under-Secretary of State for India had contended that the pensions were not permitted to be paid in England, but where else could they be paid at the rate of £1 sterling to the ten rupees, which was the stipulation in the covenant of 1857? In 1887 one of the educational officers engaged under the Government of India became entitled to his pension of £500 a year, and he was informed that he would only receive Rs. 5,000, which was equivalent to £350. Now, at the end of the officials statement of the terms on which this officer was engaged was the following paragraph:—"*N.B.*—These pension rules were first issued in 1831, and there is every prospect of their being revised shortly on still more liberal terms." (Laughter.) The officer naturally objected to the new rendering of the terms of his engagement and consulted solicitors. The result was that the Government, while adhering to their position, discovered curiously enough that the very admirable services of this officer contrained them to give him a bonus of £1,000. The Government were not asked to grant any exorbitant pension; but they were asked to give something better than the miserable terms at present insisted on. Even as late as 1872 the prospectus of Cooper's Hill College referred to the rupee as being worth 2s. He made therefore no appeal *ad misericordiam*. He asked for nothing but justice. Native public opinion recognised the justice of the claim and wished the Government of India to be honest and not to be content with mere departmental inquiries, but to institute the investigation in the light of day before members of that House. The men for whom he pleaded were men of the highest culture and the most expensive scientific training. He had shown that the spirit if not the letter of their contracts entitled them to be paid, not in a depreciated currency, but as their colleages were paid and exactly as they were paid thirty or forty years ago. The Government had never paid these men at a higher rate than 2s. a rupee even when the rupee stood as high as 2s. 3d., and therefore on this ground also they had no right to reduce these salaries when the rupee stood at only 1s. 4d. The Government were bound fairly to fulfil their contract, and to pay these servants on the footing that £1 was the equivalent of ten rupees. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bradlaugh, in seconding the motion, said that it did not ask the House to decide whether a sufficient case had been made out but simply to grant an inquiry. It was from this standpoint alone that he supported the motion. It was the fault of the Government of India alone that there was such a discussion as was now being held. If the Government had done that which they officially announced their intention of doing—namely, followed up the Public Service Commission by a general Parliamentary inquiry—the House would have been spared the trouble of this discussion. He did not intend to follow the mover in his careful statement of the grievances which he had laid before the House. He wondered that some intimation had not already been given by the Government that they would grant this inquiry. He had no means of knowing the views of the noble lord the Secretary for India. The noble lord could not desire to evade an inquiry nor could he say that such an inquiry was premature. It might be urged that the report of the Public Service Commission was still in the hands of the Government. But he would remind the House that this Commission was expressly precluded from examination into the matters into which inquiry was asked; and it was declared by the Government itself that the investigation of the Commissioners was to be followed by a legal and Parliamentary inquiry. He could imagine the Under-Secretary saying that he felt obliged in the interest of the natives of India to decline this inquiry, and, expressing the official surprise which the hon. gentleman knew so well how to affect, that the hon. member for Northampton, of all men, should second this motion, because he had taken a different course last year on the motion of the hon. member for Central Hull. But the motion of last year was very different from this, and asked the House to express an opinion in favour of the justice of the claim, whereas this was simply a motion for inquiry by a Select Committee. The motion last year was that a verdict should be found; this was for the impanelling of a jury to find a verdict. Last year the Under-Secretary pleaded for the poverty-stricken Indian taxpayer. The able Under-Secretary was not always so considerate of the poor natives—as, for example, in the matter of the salt-tax. But, hard pressed as the natives of India were, they desired no injustice to their fellow-subjects. As they had to ask for redress of their own grievances they were not disposed to refuse inquiry into the grievances of others. Economies might well be effected in the expenditure at Home, and especially in the highly-paid officials of the India Office, and the Members of Council. The motion of last year asserted a claim and asked the House to decide upon it at once, but the present motion only asked that a Select Committee might be appointed and that evidence might be taken as to whether there was a foundation for the alleged grievances. Although he inferred, from the slight motion of the head of the Under-Secretary for India, that the hon. gentleman thought he had no right on this occasion to express any opinion on behalf of the natives of India, he might tell the hon. gentleman that among the English-speaking natives of India there was a growing desire to break down the barriers which had been erected officially between the Europeans and the natives. The case of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants had been completely put by the hon. member for North Kensington, but he asked the House to determine that any inquiry should be granted to suppliants who came to them for some hearing, and who had no opportunity of having it anywhere else.

Mr. J. Maclean said he had listened with a good deal of regret to the speech just delivered. The hon. member for North Kensington had stated the case of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants very ably, but the member for Northampton seemed to be anxious to make a little political capital out of the case rather than to state the arguments in its favour. The hon. member stated that he spoke for a considerable portion of the natives of India.

Mr. Bradlaugh remarked that he had carefully said that he spoke only for the English-speaking portion of the natives of India.

Mr. J. Maclean did not see that there was any necessity for bringing in on this occasion any reference to the English-speaking natives of India. They were not the millions of India, and an appeal was made, not to them, but to the Government of India to do justice in this case. He thought it was a pity that the member for Northampton should have taken advantage of this motion to lecture the House on the grievances of the natives of India, and to demand that some public inquiry should be immediately made into those grievances. It would appear that the natives of India on whose behalf the hon. gentleman spoke had engaged in a sort of political intrigue. The matter before the House was a very simple one. It was the question whether the servants of the Crown in India, who had not the position of Covenanted Civil Servants were fairly treated in having their pensions paid in rupees, now that the value of the rupee was so seriously depreciated. Last year the Chairman of Ways and Means, speaking in the debate on the motion of his hon. friend the member for Hull, said that Uncovenanted Civil Servants had really no grievance, because although it was true that there had been a serious reduction in the amount of their pensions, yet the prices of the commodities which they had to purchase had fallen in equal proportion, and consequently they were just as well as they used to be. He did not think that the argument would stand careful examination for though prices had fallen in this country the standard of living had been very much raised and men who had to occupy a certain position in society found it as costly to maintain that position now as it was before there was this considerably fall in prices. They wished to put these men in the position which they naturally expected to occupy. His opinion was that the Civil Servants of the Crown in India were extremely well paid at the present moment. Therefore, in supporting the present motion he did not wish to pledge himself that a scheme for the reduction of the salaries of all the Civil Servants in India might not be at some time or other entertained. Indeed, the same principle ought to apply to all the Civil Servants of the Crown in England as well—(hear, hear)—for there could be no doubt that men enjoying fixed incomes in this country got a very great deal more for their money than they used to do before the fall in the prices of commodities. He did not at all accept the doctrine of the member for North Kensington, that we ought to look forward to the day when the European servants of the Crown in India would be extinguished except in the higher offices. (Hear, hear.) The existence of these Uncovenanted Servants was a great security for our rule. He sympathised with them very heartily because they had not the same interest at the India Office as the Covenanted Servants, who had men to speak for them and ask that their claims might be treated with indulgence. The Uncovenanted Servants, therefore, appealed to that House. The Under-Secretary for India spoke of the burdens on the natives of India. With regard to India as to other countries we might fairly say that honesty was the best policy in the treatment of its public servants, and nothing would be lost to the people of India by giving justice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bradlaugh explained that he had said that the natives of India for whom he spoke were very few, the English-speaking natives. The Under-Secretary last year stated that the natives disagreed with the claims put forward by the member for Central Hull. It was because of that line of argument, and not from any claim to dictate to the House, that he had spoken as he had done.

Mr. MacNeil hoped the House would agree in thinking that the hon. gentleman who had brought this subject forward and gone into such details with respect to the grievances of those gentlemen had made out a *prima facie* case for inquiry. The persons on whose behalf this motion was made were no fewer than 1,500, they were our own flesh and blood, and men of the same position as members of that House. Having endured extreme hardships in the trying climate of India they had come home occupying the position, always painful, of poor gentlemen, and the House was asked to grant an inquiry in order to see if their poverty could be made more tolerable. These men had justified by their noble actions British rule in India. When this country accepted the responsibility of governing India it accepted the responsibility of governing it in such a way as would justify it to its own conscience and to the conscience of Europe. We had endeavoured to develop the resources of India, to give it education, to make bridges and roads, and by whom were all these vast and splendid efforts carried out? Not by the Covenanted, but by the Uncovenanted Servants of India. (Hear, hear.) It would be grossly ungrateful of those who had derived so much advantage from these men's labours to deny them any inquiry into their grievances. He had received a letter from one of these gentlemen, in which the writer said, "We ought not to be allowed to starve after spending all the years of our life in working for the Government." He had special reasons for knowing the miserable circumstances of some of these men, who, having spent thirty-eight years of public service, were now enduring the miseries of genteel poverty. A gentleman had enclosed him a photograph which showed how deeply the Uncovenanted Servants felt on this subject. It represented one of them dressed as a pauper, but looking, as all these Uncovenanted Servants did, every inch a gentleman, and under it were the words, "A pensioner of the Government of India." (The hon. gentleman handed the photograph round and desired that it might be passed on to the Under-Secretary for India.) He hoped that this inquiry would be granted so that it might be more clearly shown how unjustly those men who had to bear the burden and the heat of the day were being treated.

Colonel Hill, gave a general support to the resolution of his hon. friend, but desired specially to call attention to the hardship under which the Civil Engineers of India suffered. They performed similar duties as the Royal Engineers, and frequently had Royal Engineers working under them, yet their pay, allowances, and pensions were, in fact, considerably lower. Thus, whereas an officer of the Royal Engineers would receive £500 a year, the Civil Engineers would be entitled to 5,000 rupees, which only amounted to about £333. He by no means suggested that the Royal Engineers were paid too much, but that the Civil Engineers ought at least to be placed on an equality. These gentlemen performed most important duties and controlled the expenditure of many millions on the public works of India, and irrespective of the injustice of their case, it was commercially unwise to keep this large class of important public servants smarting under a sense of what they consider to be injustice. (Hear, hear.) It was most important that such a standard of Civil Servants should be kept up. They heard a great deal about the poor Indian ratepayer; but, in the first place he was not so sure that he was so poor as was sometimes represented, and in the next place, as had been well observed, he was not so poor that he wished to be dishonest. The natives of India had derived the greatest benefit from the services of those gentlemen, and not only so, but they had benefited largely by the circumstances that had reduced the prospects of those gentlemen.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald remarked that amongst the body of men whose grievances had been pleaded this evening were many members of the profession—*i. e.*, the medical profession—to which he had the honour to belong. Many of those men had to work for thirty years before they could attain this pension, and considering that this work was carried on in a foreign country under trying climatic disadvantages, it would surely be admitted by all reasonable minds that the first step ought to be taken in the granting of this Commission to lighten the burdens which unfairly pressed upon them. The Under-Secretary would probably resist the motion by saying that these men had no case at law, and recommending them, if they had a grievance to go to law, but it was not so easy a matter for a comparatively poor body of men to go to law with a rich Government.

Mr. Mallock said he had served in India for some years and he knew a good deal of the working of both Services. They were both worked very hard, but the best paid appointments fell to the Covenanted Civil Servants. He did not think that that was complained of by the Uncovenanted Servants in India. Lord Dufferin referred to the Civil Servants in India and as he read his remarks he understood him to refer to both branches of the Civil Service; and the noble lord spoke in the highest possible terms of the manner in which they performed their duties compared with which he said a great deal of the work of the House of Commons was child's play. He was inclined, with his own experience, to agree with Lord Dufferin. He hoped to have an assurance from the Government that they would give their attention to the matters complained of.

Sir W. Plowden said that although he agreed with a portion of the argument of his hon. friend, he did not think he was well advised in the manner in which his resolution was drawn up. He regretted that the hon. member for North Kensington had not confined himself to a specific class of cases. It was impossible for the House to take up all the grievances of the entire Uncovenanted Service of India in respect to pay, allowances, and pensions; and they could hardly pass such a vote of censure as was implied in a resolution of that kind upon the Government of India. The Government of India were quite capable of dealing with a question of that character, and they were dealing with it now; but he agreed with the hon. member for North Kensington that the Government were bound to consider certain individual cases. Those gentlemen who joined the service after the promulgation of the regulation of 1871 must have been well aware of the nature of the pensions they would receive, but that was not the case with those who had joined before that regulation was promulgated. As an illustration of how harshly some of those Civil Servants have been dealt with, he mentioned that the bond under which one of those gentlemen took up his service in India, specified that all payments to be made under the bond should be calculated at the rate of £1 to ten rupees. Again, in the prospectus of the India Office in September, 1886, the salaries of the Indian Telegraphic Establishment were all designated in pounds and not in rupees. Special cases, of which there was not a very great number, ought to be fairly treated by the Government, and, therefore, he hoped that the Under-Secretary of State for India would give an assurance on the part of the Government that individual claims would receive equitable consideration. Saving such an assurance, if it was in order, he would move an amendment to the resolution of the hon. member for North Kensington.

The Speaker intimated that that would be precluded by the forms of the House.

Sir W. Plowden said that in that case he would only impress on the Under-Secretary for India the necessity of giving the House such an assurance as he had indicated.

Sir J. Gorst said he could assure the House, in answer to the appeal that had just been made, that the Government were in the habit of dealing with every case that was brought before them on its merits. There were cases in which furlough allowances and even pensions had to be paid in sterling, in consequence of the peculiar and special circumstances of the agreement entered into; and all these contracts were examined, not in a pettifogging spirit, but with a sincere desire to do full justice and to give the officers, whose admirable services had been rightly extolled, everything to which they were entitled. It was not a pleasant task to him to have to get up apparently to resist appeals that were made for inquiries into alleged grievances. He could corroborate all that had been said as to the deserts of these officers. He had often had to praise them; he had often appealed for a charitable construction to be put upon their acts; and he had no wish in any way to undervalue their services or to induce the House to believe that they did not merit their remuneration and their rewards. But when a claim was made for pensions to which after careful examination he was bound to say he did not consider these gentlemen to be entitled, he had to remember that in that House he represented the taxpayers of India. (Hear, hear.) He should fail in his duty if he did not warn the House that it must not be generous with other people's money, and in meting out justice to those who were entitled to the utmost consideration they must also remember that the fund from which the money had to be paid was raised from the millions of poor taxpayers in India for whom they were trustees, and whose money they ought to administer with the utmost caution and care. (Hear, hear.) The discussion had been rendered a little more difficult than it would otherwise have been by the enormous amount of canvassing to which individual members had been subjected. It was not a matter in which their constituents generally took a lively interest; but he supposed there was not a member in the House who had not a relation or a friend or an influential supporter who was not directly or indirectly interested in the question. He had been canvassed himself; he was canvassed by a lady—(laughter)—who in the strongest terms pleaded with him to support the motion for inquiry; and nothing but the fact of his being Under-Secretary saved him from yielding to the temptation. (Laughter.) There were two perfectly distinct classes of public servants to be dealt with—first, the existing public servants in India, and, secondly, those who had retired from the service and who had to receive the pension they had earned. The respective interests of the two classes were different from each other, but they had been adroitly mixed up by some speakers, and he had to deal with them separately. Nothing could be more detrimental to the interests of existing officers than the appointment of the proposed Committee, because there had been sitting for two years in India the Public Service Commission, which had taken evidence that filled five volumes. Its inquiry was brought to an end a year ago, and since that time the Secretary of State and the Government of India had been actively engaged in elaborating a radical change in the public service in India. The matter was still under consideration, and, therefore, it would be unbecoming in him to indicate the conclusion at which the Secretary of State was likely to arrive; but it was a great mistake to suppose that he or the Government of India would be blindly led by the more suggestions of the Commission. The vast mass of evidence was being considered and digested and a plan for the reorganisation of the service was far advanced, and, if the House did not interfere, was likely to be matured and acted upon. It was clear you could not deal with the grievances of any existing servants until you had settled what was to be the ultimate plan upon which the public service of India was to be conducted. He had listened to many of the grievances. He remembered the debate of last year; and the Government had received many memorials and representations. In the new arrangements regard would be had to many of these representations. In particular the distinction which was made between high officers of the Uncovenanted Service in the telegraph and other departments would be swept away. You must obviously wait until this was done before you consider the circumstances of the existing servants and how you could best remedy their grievances. It was the most earnest desire of the Secretary of State to consider every class of existing servants in settling the new plan, to bring them into harmony with the new system, and to remove their grievances. The hon. member for Northampton, who probably had not read the five volumes of evidence, was in favour of endless inquiry and would overwhelm the Government with a mass of information. He hoped the House would not fall into the trap. The hon. member said he spoke for the educated classes of India, but he did not speak for the poor people, for those who really paid the taxes; the Government alone represented them and looked after their interests. It was for their interest and on their behalf that the Government were proceeding with practical reforms, and they did not want the time of the House wasted in the endless inquiries to which the hon. member for Northampton invited them. This consideration seemed to weigh even in the mind of the hon. member for Kensington, who practically sank the grievances of the existing service and concentrated his efforts upon the case of retired officers entitled to pensions.

Sir R. Lethbridge said he had directed his remarks to the circumstances of all existing members of the departments which he enumerated—not only the retired, but the present servants of the Government.

Sir J. Gorst said that was no doubt so. But it was entirely in reference to their pensions, and not in reference to their present position in the service. His answer was that if the House were to have a Committee of that extremely limited scope there was nothing to inquire into. The facts were perfectly well-known already. They were these. The name "Uncovenanted" was a misleading epithet. There was no such thing as a really Uncovenanted Civil Servant. Every man entered the Service under a contract, which the Government were as much bound to keep as any gentleman was bound to observe his contract with a servant. He approached this part of the question with some regret, because he had been denounced as likely to mislead the House by pettifogging legal arguments involving the obscurities of old statutes. He was sure the House would shudder when he came to this part of the case. He would not, however, quote a single musty statute, but endeavour to deal with the case from the point of view of reason and common-sense. Now one part of the contract of these gentlemen was that at a certain period they were to get a pension, which was to be paid in India in rupees. Up to 1862 all these pensions were paid in India in rupees. But gentlemen who had come back to England had to employ an agent to receive their pensions and transmit them to this country. In the year 1862 it was represented that this was a great hardship, and in consequence of this representation the Government conferred upon them the boon of payment in London, but it was upon the express stipulation that the payment should be made in London at the official rate of exchange. The hon. member for Kensington had shown a great anxiety that he should produce a certain appendix which the hon. member was sure would put his case out of court. He had found great difficulty in getting this appendix. But it was at length discovered, laid on the table of the House, printed with extraordinary expedition, and circulated among many members of the House. He would call attention to the 16th, 17th and 18th paragraphs of this document, relating to the payment of pensions. This was the final paragraph of this dreadful document:—

"An officer shall on retirement have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may at a subsequent period change the plan of payment from India to England or vice-versa. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and the Indian Exchequers."

Sir R. Lethbridge asked his hon. friend to read that the part referring to salaries.

Sir J. Gorst did not see why the whole document should be read; but the point about salaries was that they were described in rupees or pounds sterling, and the rupee was given as 2s., at which it stood in 1862 and for some years afterwards. But that did not affect the regulations under which the pensions were to be paid. The House would remember that it was in 1862 that this stipulation as to payment of pensions was made. The rupee had for scores of years been 2s. and nobody supposed it would go down. It was not until 1873 that the fall of the rupee began. He was exceedingly sorry for the losses which these gentlemen had incurred, but they were not the only people who had suffered. What right had they to say, because these gentlemen had incurred a loss which was not contemplated either by them or by the Government when the agreement was made, that they would compel the taxpayers of India to make the loss good? The Government had not gained a single sixpence out of the officials, and the taxpayers of India were not one penny richer by the change in the rate of exchange. What right had they to say that the taxpayers of India should pay more than they undertook to pay? The hon. member for North Kensington said that he asked for justice and nothing but justice. He would remind the hon. member that in this country, if the Secretary of State did not keep a contract which he had made, the law was open and the Secretary of State might be impleaded. He would undertake that every facility should be given for obtaining a decision of the courts of law if the hon. member and his friends desired to bring forward a test case. (Hear.) A great deal had been made of Mr. Gordon's case. Why not take that as a test case? The Secretary of State would not pay Mr. Gordon in sterling because that gentleman contracted for the rupee pension payable in Calcutta. Mr. Gordon drew his pension in London on the express condition that he was to receive it according to the official rate of exchange. An individual case like Mr. Gordon's was misquoted and misstated to the House, and it was put forward as an instance of the meanness of the Secretary of State and his colleagues. Then with regard to the case of an educational officer it was said that the Government would not pay and that the official, after having consulted a solicitor, was given by the Secretary of State a bonus of £1,500. The idea conveyed was that this sum was given for the purpose of buying the official off. The case had nothing whatever to do with the rupee question. The Punjab Government for some reason or other wished that the gentleman should retire and offered him special terms to do so. When the official arrived home the Secretary of State said that he could not sanction the terms, because they were *ultra vires*. After ascertaining that he was induced to retire on account of the offer made to him by the Punjab Government, the Secretary of State agreed to give him this substantial sum of money to settle the case. The case was a special one, and the House had seen the way in which it had been used. He hoped he had said enough to induce hon. members to pause before they appointed a Committee for the purpose of dictating to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India that they were to pay those gentlemen pensions for which they had not contracted and to which they were not legally entitled. When we heard the hon. member for Northampton, who was so averse from the paying of pensions in this country, who would scarcely allow legal pensions to be paid, insisting that the taxpayers of India were to pay pensions which were not legal, he confessed to a little surprise. (Cheers.) He was surprised that an hon. member who rendered himself, at least in that House, remarkable for his appeal to constitutional and legal principles should try to lead on the House of Commons to usurp functions which it had carefully and expressly divested itself of, he meant interference with the revenues of India. The House of Commons by its own act had placed it out of its power to interfere with the revenues of India. It was true that they had a control over the Secretary of State, but he could not spend a penny of Indian revenue without the consent of the Indian Council, of men whom he could not dismiss, of men whose actions he could not control, and the consent of a majority of whom was absolutely essential before a penny could be spent. (Cheers.) When this was the case he asked whether it was constitutional, wise, or legal for the House to appoint a Committee, to dictate to the Secretary of State and the Government of India that they were to pay out of the revenues of India money which was not legally due. He had been sneered at and ridiculed by the hon. member for Northampton, who represented the educated, English-speaking, ambitious class of Indian statesmen, because he had ventured in the House last year to say that he stood there as the representative of the poor taxpayer. If there was any person in the House whose duty it was to be mindful of the rights and the interests of the poor taxpayers of India, it was the representative of the Secretary of State for India. (Hear, hear.) It would have a bad moral effect if the only direct interference of the House in recent times in the affairs of India was to be the appointment of a Committee to exact more money from the Indian taxpayers to be spent in London, to be paid in London, and to go into the pockets of Englishmen. (Cheers.) He knew something of the agitation which the hon. member for Northampton and others had conducted, and he knew that one of the great complaints they made was the great drain which the resources of India suffered by reason of the enormous sums which she had already to pay in this country. India had to pay not only the interest on her debt, but the interest on large sums of money borrowed for the construction of railways, for the Indian army, the establishment of the India Office, and an immense amount of stores purchased in this country; and all those payments were collected from the taxpayers of India in rupees and paid in sterling. Quite 50 per cent. extra was exacted from the Indian taxpayers in order to make good the amount. The Secretary of State had struggled to reduce this sum to a minimum; and any interference of this description on the part of the House of Commons would thwart the efforts of the Secretary of State and increase the drain. There was every desire on the part of the Government of India to place the Civil Servants of India in such a position as to make them contented and happy. There was every disposition, as soon as that new order of things was created, to review in a generous spirit the position of existing officers, to deal generously with individual cases; and where any officer could show that by the exceptional character of his agreement that he was entitled to be paid in sterling, in sterling he would be paid. (Cheers.) But the Secretary of State unless compelled by the House of Commons, would not exact additional taxes from the people of India in order to pay gentlemen in England sums of money which were not due to them. (Cheers.)

Mr. King said the poor-taxpayer argument had often been heard before, and, indeed thought the speech of the Under-Secretary might almost be stereotyped for future use. The Under-Secretary might rest assured that this was not the last time an attempt would be made to get the House of Commons to inquire into the subject. The hon. gentleman kindly offered to allow these gentlemen to take their case if they liked into Court; but would he undertake that acquiescence should not be pleaded in bar? The pensions of Uncovenanted Servants were in more cases than not up to 1862 paid in sterling, and he had a return in 1872 showing that upwards of 150 of them were drawing sterling pay in this country. Having referred to a despatch of the old East India Company in 1855, and to another of the Government of Bombay in support of his contention, the hon. member said that it had been pointed out that the Public Service Commission were expressly prohibited from inquiring into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Servants, and, therefore, it was not fair to say that these grievances had been considered by them. It was impossible in that House, within the limits of time at their disposal, to argue the case in all its bearings; they therefore asked for an inquiry. They believed that a Committee of that House would be a fair and impartial tribunal, and they were not afraid to go before it. If the Committee decided against them they would accept the decision, and it would end a dangerous question. These gentlemen were unable to appear personally at the bar of the House, but they could appear before a Committee upstairs, and it was the duty of the House under the Act by which the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to enter into the inquiry which was humbly asked for.

Mr. Chaplin said he had considerable sympathy with the resolution of his hon. friend, which dealt with one part of a very much larger question which the House was shortly to have the opportunity of discussing. Two things appeared manifest from the debate, that the Uncovenanted Servants had a substantial grievance and that they were not likely to get much satisfaction from Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) The Under-Secretary for India said that nothing could be done until the plan now under the consideration of the India Council was settled. But what was this plan and when it would be produced? (Hear. hear.) The hon. gentleman had displayed great anxiety for the interests of the Indian taxpayer. But there was a very simple method of relieving the Indian taxpayer. At present India had annually to pay £15,000,000 in gold as interest on debt, and this sum was collected in silver. This entailed an enormous loss under present circumstances, when the rupee was only worth 1s. 4d. (Hear, hear.) If Her Majesty's Government could see its way to settling this large question of bi-metallism they would not only get rid of the injustice to the Uncovenanted Servants, but they would also greatly relieve the Indian taxpayers. ("Oh.") If this inquiry were granted, it did not at all necessarily follow that its recommendations would involve a further burden on the Indian taxpayer. On the contrary, he thought it probable that the Committee might report accepting the views held by one portion of the members of the recent Currency Commission ("Oh") and this report if carried out, would not merely settle this, but many other important questions. (Hear.)

The House divided and the numbers were—

For the resolution...	... ...	86
Against it	... ...	122
Majority	... ...	—36

The following is the division list:—

AYES.

Addison, John	Kennaway, Sir Jn Henry
Allison, Robert Andrew	Kenyon-Slaney, Col Wm
Ambrose, William	Kerans, Frederick Harold
Amherst, Wm Amhurst Tyssen	Laurie, Col Robert Peter
Baird, John George Alex	Lawrance, J Compton
Balfour, Rt Hon A J	Lawrence, W F
Bartley, George C T	Lawson, H L W
Barttelot, Sir Walter B	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid
Beach, Rt Hon Sir M H	Lea, Thomas
Peadel, William James	Lefebvre, Rt Hon G Shaw
Becket, Ernest W	Lennox, Lord Walter G Gordon
Bethell, Commander	Lewisham, Viscount
Bright, John A	Long, Walter Huma
Brodrick, Hon St John	Lowther, Jas W
Bruce, Gainsford	M'Calmont, Capt James
Brunner, John Tomilnson	Madden, Dodgson Hamilton
Campbell, Sir George	Matthews, Rt Hon Henry
Chamberlain, Rt Hon J	Mattinson, Miles Walker
Chamberlain, Rich	Maxwell, Sir Herbert E.
Channing, Francis Allston	Mills, Hon Charles Wm
Charrington, Spencer	Milvain, Thomas
Clarke, Sir Edward	More, Robert Jasper
Coghill, Douglas Henry	Morley, Arnold
Colomb, Sir Jn ChasReady	Mowbray, R G C
Corbett, Archibald C	Noble, Wilson
Cornwallis, F S Wykeham	Parker, Hon Francis
Cossham, Handel	Plowden, Sir Wm Chichel
Cross, Hon Wm H	Plunket, Rt. Hon David R
Darling, M T Stormonth	Powell, Francis Sharp
Dixon-Hartland, Fd Dixon	Resch, Maj Frederic Carne
Dyke, Rt Hon Sir WmHart	Rathbone, William
Ebrington, Viscount	Reed, Henry Byron
Ellis, Thos Edw	Ritchie, Rt, Hon Chas T
Evans, Francis Henry	Robertson, Rt Hon J P B
Eyre, Colonel Henry	Robinson, Brooke
Fielden, Lieut-Gen	Round, James
Fergusson, Rt Hon Sir J	Sidebotham, J W
Finch, George H	Sidebottom, William
Fisher, William Hayes	Sinclair, Wm Pirrie
FitzGerald, R Uniacke	Smith, Rt Hon Wm H
Fitz Wygram, Sir Fred	Stanhope, Rt Hon E
Forwood, Arthur Bower	Stanhope, Hon P
Fowler, Sir Robert N	Stewart, Halley
Fuller, George Pargiter	Stewart, Mark
Gathorne-Hardy, Hon J S	Temple, Sir Richard
Gedge, Sydney	Theobald, James
Godson, Augustus Fred	Thomas, David Alfred
Goldsmid, Sir Julian	Tomlinson, Wm Ed Murray
Gorst, Sir John Eldon	Waring, Col Thomas
Goschen, Rt Hon Geo J	Watson, James
Grimston, Viscount	Webster, Sir R E
Hall, Charles	Weymouth, Viscount
Hamilton, Rt Hon Lord G	Whitley, Edward
Hankey, Frederick Alers	Whitmore, Chas Algernon
Herbert, Hon Sydney	Williams, Joseph Powel
Hubbard, Hon Egerton	Winn, Hon Rowland
Hunt, Frederick Seager	Winterbotham, Ar Brend
Illingworth, Alfred	Wodehouse, Edm Robert
Isaacson, Fred Wootton	Wolmer, Viscount
Jackson, William Lawies	Wood, Nicholas
Kelly, John R	Wortley, C Beilby Stuart

Tellers for the Ayes, Mr. Akers-Douglas and Sir William Walrond.

NOES.

Agg-Gardner, James T	Knightley, Sir Rainald
Ainslie, William George	Macartney, W G Ellison
Baumann, Arthur A	MacInnes, Miles
Bazley-White, J	Maclean, J M
Beaufoy, Mark H	Maclure, John William
Bentinck, Rt Hon G C	MacNeill, John Gordon S
Beresford, Lord C W De la Poer	M'Arthur, William
Biddulph, Michael	M'Cartan, Michael
Bolton, T D	M'Donald, Peter
Borthwick, Sir A	M'Donald, Dr Roderick
Brooks, Sir William C	MLagan, Peter
Bruce, Lord Henry	Makins, Colonel
Caine, William S	Mallock, Richard
Caldwell, J	Mather, William
Chaplin, Rt Hon H	Molloy, Bernard Charles
Coleridge, Hon Bernard	Nolan, Colonel
Conybeare, Chas A V	Nolan, Joseph
Cotton, Col Edw Thos D	Norton, Robert
Cremer, William R	O'Brien, Patrick
Crilly, Daniel	O'Kelly, James
Dimsdale, Baron R	Provand, Andrew D
Dugdale, John Stratford	Randell, David
Field, Admiral	Roberts, John Bryn
FitzGerald, J G	Roberts, John
Foley, Patrick J	Roe, Thomas
Foster, Sir Walter (D)	Russell, Sir Chas
Fraser, Gen C C	Russell, T W
Gladstone, Herbert J	Samuelson, G Blundell
Goldsworthy, Maj-Gen	Sexton, Thomas
Gully, William Court	Smith, Samuel
Hardcastle, Frank	Stevenson, Francis S
Hayne, Charles Seale	Sullivan, Donal
Hervey, Lord Francis	Tapling, Thomas, K
Hill, Col Edwd S	Vernon, Hon Greville R
Hingley, Benjamin	Vincent,

FIRE AND FLOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SINCE the Peruvian earthquake in August, 1868, the world has seen no disaster of such frightful magnitude, accompanied by such pitiable incidents, as occurred upon the banks of an insignificant mountain creek in Pennsylvania, on Friday afternoon, May 31st. Thousands of lives have been lost; a hundred miles have been devastated; eight prosperous villages (which, a few days previously, had an aggregate population of 55,000 souls) have been swept out of existence, fire followed flood, and hundreds of victims were roasted to death; express and ordinary trains were submerged and their passengers drowned. These are, perhaps, the more lurid features of this great horror. There are accompaniments—some painful, some tender, some which reveal life as only heroic moments can reveal it. Beings, more akin to ghouls than men, murdered and robbed the hapless survivors, and fought over the spoils. There were acts of heroism that—were it not for the all-shrouding horror of the visitation—would gain a world's acclaim. There were deeds of self-sacrifice which great moments of trial ever evoke.

A PEACEFUL VALLEY.

Let us begin with a picture limned by a *Daily News* correspondent—of the valley as it appeared on Friday morning. Conemaugh Valley is little more than a gorge in the Alleghany Mountains, about eighteen miles long and only a few hundred yards wide, with precipitous hills rising on both sides. Two small creeks flow through it, uniting at the lower end into a shallow and rapid stream, called the Conemaugh River. At the head of the valley, high among the hills, was a huge body of water, formerly a natural lake, but now increased to many times its original size by artificial means. It was three and a half miles long, over a mile wide, and in some places 100 feet deep. To hold back this immense mass of water, a dam from 100 to 1,000 feet wide, 110 feet high, and with a thickness of ninety feet at the base and twenty feet at the top, had been built. The elevation of the lake above the lower end of the valley is 300 feet. Scattered along below the dam through the valley were eight townships. The largest of these was Johnstown, situate at the lower end, having 25,000 inhabitants. Just below the two creeks united to form the Conemaugh River, across which stretched a massive stone railway bridge, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railway. Above this peaceful valley was the overwhelming mass of water, with only a weak barrier to keep it in check.

THE DAM YIELDS—TOWNS BLOTTED OUT.

Heavy rains, lasting forty-eight hours, had swelled the volume of water in the many mountain streams flowing into the lake. Suddenly the dam yields, melts away, and the valley is transformed into the bed of a roaring, leaping river, forty feet deep, its front moving in a huge wave like a wall over the helpless towns. The first villages reached were inhabited chiefly by working men, whose small wooden houses were swept away like straw and hurled in a mass upon Johnstown. When the advancing wave reached Johnstown it was fifty feet high, rushing on with awful force, and carrying within huge masses of logs which had come from the mountain streams, together with the wreckage of countless houses. Hundreds of corpses, and many horror-stricken shrieking human beings were whirled away with it as it passed over the city. Johnstown was blotted out, like a child's house of sand upon the seashore. The immense buildings of the Cambria Iron Company, massively built of bricks, and extending a mile along the river bank, in which 7,000 men were employed, disappeared with the rest of the city. The tall chimneys remained standing a few minutes, but soon crumbled with the walls. But the most ghastly spectacle of all was yet to come. When the advancing wave reached the railway bridge, it struck in with a great noise and stupendous force. Incredible as it may seem, the structure did not give way. A mighty dam was instantly formed, shutting off the last hope from the submerged villages. A mass of wreckage, 60ft. high, and from 700ft. to 800ft. wide, piled against the bridge, kept the water back, leaving Johnstown buried under a lake 40ft. deep.

Wedged into the mass of wreckage were bodies terribly mutilated, many dead, others shrieking in agony. Then came the final touch of horror. The mass caught fire, probably from an overturned stove or some similar cause, and living and dead were alike burned to cinders. Into the flaming mass was hurled the floating wreckage, with its living victims screaming with terror, as the flames crackled and roared among the dry tinder of the floating houses. Human beings were seen, pinioned between house roofs and other ruins, while the greedy flames were closing round them. The scene was horrible beyond description. Infants a few days old and aged men and women were consumed before the eyes of the beholder and no rescue was possible. Mr. Kayes, an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says:—"Fully 1,500 people were roasted to death, and the half-crazed survivors were powerless to aid them. I do not think the number is exaggerated, although it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. The floating mass was nearly half an acre in extent. It came rushing down on the torrent, and was dashed with frightful violence against the bridge. Hundreds of persons were swept into the raging flood and drowned. Suddenly a flame shot into the air, and there was a mighty wail of agony. The debris, composed of shingles, roofs, and parts of the frames of houses, had taken fire. The flames soon surrounded the unfortunate shrieking human beings, and they were slowly roasted to death. Nothing more horrible can be imagined. Many of them in despair threw themselves into the water, and were drowned or dashed to death against the floating houses, or ground between them and suffocated."

WHOLESALE WRECKAGE.

"Among the wreckage (adds Mr. Kayes) appeared portions of railway carriages and locomotives, and it was afterwards learned that two passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railway had been caught in the torrent, and the passengers drowned. The trains were standing on the side track when the great flood overtook them. Nothing on the line of the wave could withstand it. It was like turning the Rapids of Niagara into a new and narrower channel. Nobody knows, or ever will know, how many perished. The borders of the valley are strewn with dead bodies; in a ten-acre field seventy-five were found. Of this number only five are those of men, the rest of the victims are women and children. Many are beautiful young girls, refined in features and handsomely dressed. Some bodies are horribly mangled, and the features distorted, as if by excruciating agony. Others are found lying rigid, with calm faces. An old lady was picked up alive, although nearly every bone in her body was broken."

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

A heartrending scene occurred near Bolivar bridge. A young man and two women were seen coming down the river on part of a floor. A rope was thrown to them for rescue from the waggon bridge, which soon afterwards was destroyed. The man was noticed to point towards the elder woman, who it is supposed was his mother. He was then seen to instruct the woman how to catch the rope, which was being lowered from the bridge. Down came the raft with a rush. The brave man stood with his arms around the two women. As they swept under the bridge he reached up and seized the rope. He was jerked violently away from the two women, who failed to get hold on the life-line. Seeing that they would not be rescued, he dropped the rope, and fell back on the raft, which floated down. The current then washed the raft towards the bank. The young man was enabled to seize hold of the branch of a tree. He aided the two women to get into the trees and hold on with his hands, resting his foot on a pile of driftwood. A piece of floating debris struck the drift, sweeping it away. The man hung with his body immersed in the water. A pile of drift soon collected, and he was enabled to get another secure footing. Then up the river there was a sudden crush, and a section of the waggon bridge was swept away, and floated down the stream, striking the tree, and washing it away. All three were thrown into the water and drowned.

NEGLECTED WARNINGS.

The strangest part of the calamitous history is that the flood was not unexpected. For more than a year there have been fears of a disaster. The foundations of the dam were considered shaky early last spring, and many increasing leakages were reported from time to time. According to the statements of people who lived at Johnstown and other towns on the line of the river, ample time to escape was given to the inhabitants of Johnstown by the railroad officials and others. In hundreds of cases the warning was utterly disregarded, and those who heeded it early in the day were looked upon as cowards, and many jeers were uttered by those who are now among the victims.

The water is now slowly subsiding, and dead bodies are being revealed in all directions. Beneath every log or charred beam appears a skull or some other ghastly relic of what was once a man or a woman. The fire-engines continued to throw water upon the huge pile of burning wreckage at Johnstown Bridge until Monday. A great sensation was caused by the united protest of all the physicians who attended against extinguishing the fire. They declared that the fire by cremating the dead was the surest way to prevent a pestilence, which otherwise would be threatened from the decaying bodies. A loud cry of indignation greeted the protest, and the warnings of science had to pass unheeded. Water continued to be poured on the flames till they were quenched.

PESTILENCE FEARED.

The greatest fear now is that pestilence may form the climax of the tale of horror. The cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, with an aggregate population of 350,000, draw their water supply from the Alleghany river, down which corpses and debris from the ruins are floating. As far as 150 miles from Johnstown, the water is dark and muddy, and occasionally bodies are found. The air is burdened with burning putrid smells. Moreover, the washing down the stream of the contents of thousands of cesspools and barnyards, in addition to the multitude of decaying corpses, creates anxiety. To drink the water of the stream would cause an epidemic of typhoid.

The first direct news from Johnstown, sent by some journalists, reached New York on Tuesday. All agree that their powers are inadequate to describe the magnitude of the disaster, and that the truth surpasses everything that has been printed, the reported lynchings excepted. In regard to the last matter there has been some exaggerations. The marauders in many cases were beaten, and some were wounded by pistol-shots, but probably no one was killed. It is now certain that there will never be anything more than an estimate of the extent of the calamity; an exact statement will be impossible. Out of 2,000 bodies recovered, not more than 600 were recognisable. Fifty thousands people inhabited the district, which has been swept cleaner than can be described. There is no more debris or wreckage than is found on untilled ground—not one brick or foundation-stone or piece of timber. Four square miles of populous dwellings were suddenly compressed into about sixty acres, wedged in a triangle, with the apex at the bridge. The mass was churned by a whirlpool rivaling that of the Niagara River, not into a straw-like heap, but into a heap pressed into solidity. Finally fire levelled off twenty feet of this wreck-structure. Abundant instances are given of the absolute extinction of entire families; 124 bodies have been found in a single building, and frequent bullet-wounds indicated that some had committed suicide in despair or in mortal agony. The debris at the bridge is likely to continue to smoulder for days. The people are now beginning to think that the doctors' advice to let the pile of wreckage burn was after all the best as a preventive of pestilence.

GRAVE CHARGES.

It seems strange, but it is quite true, that ample warning of the coming disaster was given. Mrs. Ogle, the telegraphist, died after telegraphing an intimation of the condition of the dam. "This is my last message," she flashed ahead of the waves; a few minutes later she and her daughter-assistant died. The name is unknown of the deceased horseman who rode madly to save the people. They laughed at his warning cry, "To the hills!" and replied, "We will wait till we see the water." Even their folly (says the *Standard's* correspondent) pales before the criminality of the gentlemen who maintained the pleasure lake of Conemaugh. One of the their employes frequently told them that the water leaked through the dam. He repeated his warnings until he was threatened with dismissal. Then he warned the Mayor of Johnstown, and not more than a month ago the mayor replied that he would send an expert inspector and complain to the governors. The mayor never did either. For three days before Friday the front of the dam resembled a watering-pot; jets were bursting out thirty feet horizontally. All this time the rain and the soaked earth added three million gallons every hour to the reservoir. Before noon the water seemed to fall, and within three hours the masonry of the dam opened like dock-gates. It is stated that the residents below the dam so protested against its construction that its promoters were obliged to file a bond of indemnity against possible damage in a sum of 3,000,000 dols. As they are wealthy people, it is hoped that this sum will now be available to relieve some of the distress.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Although the disaster along the Conemaugh overshadows everything else, yet the loss in other districts is enormous. The west branch of the Susquehanna River, in Northern Pennsylvania, was in an unparalleled state of flood from Clearfield to Sunbury; and at Lockheaven, Milton, Williamsport and other towns 150 lives are already reported to have been lost. The flood deluged Williamsport on Saturday, the river rising thirty-four feet, and breaking a timber-boom and releasing 200,000,000ft. of logs besides destroying the lumber-mills and carrying down 40,000,000ft. of sawed timber. The freshet carried away every bridge spanning the Susquehanna for over 100 miles, and drowned thirty persons at Williamsport, twenty at Milton, and fifty elsewhere in the neighbourhood, while other cases of drowning are still constantly reported. The final misfortune was a "log-jam," which resulted in the breaking of the bridge at Market-street, Williamsport, covered with sight-seers, fifty being drowned and the rest being saved on the logs floating down the river.

Reports from New York state that almost the entire country from Hornesville to Corning along the Erie Railway is under water. A span of the long bridge crossing the Potomac at Washington had been washed away, and the Government fish-breeding houses were all destroyed, millions of fish escaping into the river.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The relief measures for the sufferers absorb public attention. Trains laden with provisions, clothing, medical supplied, and disinfectants have been sent from Pittsburg and Philadelphia by all available routes, and many physicians and nurses have gone too. Nearly 1,000,000dols. has been contributed for relief. Several subscriptions have been announced by telegraph from abroad, including a sum of 10,000dols. sent by Mr. William Berdett-Coutts, M. P., London, to Governor Beaver. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts joined in an expression of deep sympathy with the suffering industrial population of the desolated district. Governor Beaver says that the lives lost are estimated to number from 8,000 to 10,000, and that from 25,000,000dols. to 40,000,000dols. worth of property has been destroyed. Appeals for help have come from Williamsport, Lockhaven, and Milton, on the Susquehanna.

The Americans in Paris have opened a subscription list in aid of the sufferers from the Johnstown catastrophe. The Paris Municipal Council has decided to vote a sum of 5000fr. to the same charitable purpose.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE mail brings intimation of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, over which the error was made last week, in the following terms:—

Among the Parliamentary notices is the following by Mr. Bradlaugh, but no day has been fixed for its discussion:—"East India (Public Service)—That this House disapproves of the Report of the Public Service (India) Commission in the following respects: (*a*) proposing to set aside the provisions of 33 and 34 Vic. C. 3, and to annul rights conferred upon individuals and privileges accorded to the Indian people by statute; (*b*) recommending that the opportunity of attaining to high office, both in the Covenanted Service and above the service by Indians duly qualified be (contrary to law) largely restricted, and in some cases wholly abrogated; (*c*) not carrying out the objects for which the Commission was appointed, namely, to submit a scheme possessing elements of finality, and 'to do full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service'; (*d*) making recommendations in opposition to the weight of evidence (such evidence being largely selected by the Commissioners themselves); (*e*) generally putting forward such proposals as involve a serious breach of public faith with the people of India, and ignoring pledges made by Parliament; and that this House is of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should forthwith redeem the pledge given by the Secretary of State for India to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of India."

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

During the week before the mail left the following parliamentary papers relating to India were issued:—(C., 5713,) Memorandum of some of the results of Indian Administration during the past thirty years of British Rule in India. (145) Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1888-89, compared with the results of 1887-88. (174) Copy of the Appendix to the Revised Prospectus of the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, for the year 1871. (171) Return showing the number of pensioners, retired members of the Uncovenanted Service of India, whose pensions were paid in England prior to the year 1864, the names of pensioners so paid, and the Presidencies to which they belonged. There were twenty-one so paid between the years 1815 and 1862; fourteen of these pensions were fixed in sterling and seven in rupees; of the latter, two were paid at 2s., and five at 1s. 11d. per rupee. (162) Copy of further correspondence relating to the amendment of the Indian Factory Act of 1881. This contains the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated March 5, 1889, suggesting that the only alterations required are as follows:—To restrict the minimum age for the employment of a child in a factory to nine years, and to limit the hours of work for women to eleven in the day. In a telegram of May 14, Lord Cross approves, but orders four days' holiday a month for women, and that exemption of Government factories should not go beyond Sec. 93 of the English Act.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Commencing on August 12 next, an examination will be held in London for twelve appointments as surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

AT a dejeuner given at Peterhof, on May 30, in honour of the betrothal of Princess Militza of Montenegro to the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievica, the Czar proposed the health of Prince Nicholas in the following terms:—"I drink to the health of the Prince of Montenegro, the only sincere and faithful friend of Russia." The toast was published in the *Official Messenger* the following morning. In Berlin several papers have given frank expression to their anxiety, and regard the Czar's words as an invitation to France to give a fresh proof of her friendship, and to enable him to call the newest alliance not merely that of Russia and Montenegro, but of Russia, France, and Montenegro. Some irritation is felt because the Czar sees enemies all around him, because the visit of the German Emperor, who went to St. Petersburg before any other capital, has had so little reassuring effect. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says in this connection:—"The Czar gives the German Emperor the alternative of being regarded as an insincere friend or an avowed enemy. Such language from a Sovereign is very rare. We do not know whether the German Emperor is ambitious to be known as Russia's friend. If so the whole German nation has been insulted in him—a fact which the Russians cannot explain away. At any rate, Germany will draw the necessary inferences. The Emperor William II. visited the Czar first and foremost, and it was reported lately that they would meet at Kiel this summer, when the Czar goes to Copenhagen. The German Emperor, in fact, who made a special journey to St. Petersburg, was to greet the Czar a second time outside the walls of his Berlin Palace, where the latter will not visit him. That cannot be expected either of an enemy or of an insincere friend, but ever since the Gallic cock began crowing in the Court of Gatchina, Russian insolence has known no bounds. This overweening sense of strength cannot possibly arise from Russia's alliance with the Great Power of Montenegro alone. Such a slight is simply unendurable."

According to telegrams from St. Petersburg on Tuesday night M. de Giers is said to be highly displeased at the manner in which the Czar's words in proposing the health of the Prince of Montenegro were reported in the *Official Messenger*. It is thought in St. Petersburg that the Czar meant to express displeasure with Austria on account of an article threatening Montenegro which appeared in the Austrian *Army Gazette*. This article was laid before the Prince of Montenegro, and so came into the hands of the Czar. The Panslavist press is of course delighted with the Emperor's words. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* sees in the words of the toast a clear intimation that the Czar is firmly resolved to enter into no alliance with any Powor except Montenegro, with an exception in favour of France.

The importance attributed in Vienna, from the outset, to the journey of the Prince of Montenegro to St. Petersburg has (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) been proved by events. When the Czar comes out of his usual reserve to show the world what he thinks of the friendship of the Great Powers professed in official toasts, it is time for those who are anxious for the peace of Europe to be watchful and prepared.

It must be borne in mind, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, that the Prince of Montenegro is an old and valued personal friend of the Emperor, and that on an occasion when the two families were to become related by intermarriage, His Majesty would naturally express himself in terms of warm affection, and these would be as fervently responded to by his guest. The true significance of the greeting is, perhaps, best interpreted by the *Novoe Vremya* in the following comment:—"We do not know how the toast will be understood abroad, but to us, Russians, it is perfectly comprehensible and clear. It was a pledge of gladness, called forth at the sight of a sincere friend, and expression of a warm Russian heart which has so frequently been disappointed in its best wishes for peace and unity. The toast is perfectly pacific, and clearly demonstrates the peaceful and hearty feelings animating the Czar and his people." In conclusion the article remarks:—"Russia blames no one for the past. Her fault has been excessive trust in others. Europe will now understand that we are striving to overcome this fault in our policy without reckoning on the aid of others, and trusting only to our own strength and means." The *Novosti* remarks upon the isolated position of Russia, which has long been regarded as the result of the consummate diplomacy of Western Europe:—"Diplomacy is becoming a double-edged weapon. If it injures Russia, it, at the same time, keeps European nations in a state of continual alarm, and exhausts them, financially and economically. Russian friendship, which latterly has not been highly prized, has evidently some significance."

News from Cettinje states that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed that the wedding of the Princess Militza with the Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch is fixed to take place on August 8, and that he has postponed his intended visit to Paris.

A special *Official Gazette*, published in connection with the betrothal of Princess Militza, contains an article which states that the Princess owes her good fortune not only to her own personal attractions, but also to the heroic courage of the Montenegrin people, which has been especially displayed since the war with Turkey.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S TOUR.

M. Carnot left Paris at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, 31st ult., for a five days' tour in the department of the Pas de Calais. His departure from the Gare du Nord was made the occasion of a very sympathetic manifestation. The towns to be visited by the President made great preparations for his reception. They voted forty thousand francs at St. Omer, and one hundred and twenty thousand francs at Calais, and at Arras and Boulogne liberal arrangements were also made.

On Saturday the good people of Calais commenced their rejoicings in connection with the inauguration by President Carnot of the new port which is being constructed at that town, the works of which are now nearly completed. They were commenced as long ago as 1881, and are expected to cost 43,000,000fr., of which 39,000,000fr. have already been expended.

M. Carnot arrived at Calais on Monday morning. Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, Admiral Bomondy, commanding the Northern Squadron, and the civil and military authorities were assembled at the railway station to receive the President who drove at once to the Town Hall. The streets were crowded, with people who greeted him with cries of "Long live Carnot" all along the route. One of the notable features of the day's proceedings was the reception given to six members of the British House of Commons, who came in response to an invitation from the Calais Chamber of Commerce, which was extended to all members of the House who represented large industrial and maritime towns. To this invitation to attend the inauguration of the new port the following six gentlemen responded in the affirmative, viz:—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Scotland division of Liverpool), Mr. Schwann (North Manchester), Mr. Handle Cossham (Bristol), Mr. Illingworth (Bradford), Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Cockermouth), and Mr. Randal Cremer (Haggerston), and they were received with the utmost consideration by the local authorities. As they were being taken round the harbour in a boat they were transhipped to the same despatch vessel in which were the French Ministers, Senators, and Deputies, as well as the mayor and aldermen of Nottingham, who had also come to attend the Calais fetes. While President Carnot was on one of the harbour quays the vessel conveying the Englishmen passed close to him, and the visitors thereupon gave the President three hearty cheers, to which M. Carnot responded by raising his hat. M. Carnot at the conclusion of his inspection of the harbour, went on board the Calais-Douvres, and was taken over the steamer, which is to be used for the transport of passengers by the train *de luxe* between London and Paris. Sir Sydney Waterlow and Mr. William Forbes, continental manager of the railway company, received the President on board the twin steamer.

President Carnot was received with great enthusiasm on Tuesday, at Boulogne, where he held a reception and reviewed the fleet.

In the evening a ball, for which 4,000 invitations had been issued, was held at the Casino, among those invited being the whole of the English residents and visitors at Boulogne. At night the streets were brilliantly illuminated and crowded with sightseers.

M. Carnot returned to Paris shortly after eight on Tuesday evening, from his tour in the Pas de Calais. The President was received at the Gare du Nord by M. Costans, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Loze, the Prefect of Police. On leaving the station the President was warmly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

In the Chamber of Deputies on June 4, M. Felix Faure addressed a question to the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the state of affairs in Hayti. He said that the blockade had never been effective, and charged the French representative at Port-au-Prince with having overstepped the bounds of neutrality in his relations with the Haytian authorities. He expressed the opinion, therefore, that he should not be retained in his post.

M. Spuller replied that he always urged the observance of strict neutrality between the two claimants to the presidency. Referring to the treaty alleged to have been concluded between France and Hayti, and to which reference had been made by M. Felix Faure, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared it to be absolutely apocryphal, and added that France had never contemplated abandoning her attitude of neutrality. The incident then closed.

M. Felix Faure subsequently brought forward the other interpellation regarding the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt, of which he had given notice. He asked if France had been consulted in the matter, and maintained that the Egyptian Government should only be authorised to convert the loan on condition of applying surplus revenue for purposes of redemption. The speaker added that the British occupation caused considerable prejudice to French trade. If the tranquility of Egypt was so great that it was possible to convert the debt the British troops should evacuate the country. M. Spuller replied that the question of conversion put forward some days ago had caused discussion at various points. The French Commissioner had been kept fully acquainted with the proposal, and nothing had been done outside him. The Khedive's decree defined the object and means of conversion. "As a question of law," concluded M. Spuller, "the conversion is legitimate, but it has to be submitted to the assent of the Powers, and it is this which is about to form the subject of negotiation. The French Government considers that so important an act as the conversion of the Preference Debt justifies the examination of the question of the evacuation of Egypt, and its conduct will necessarily differ as it may treat with Egypt occupied by British forces or with Egypt completely independent."

The Chamber then resumed the debate on the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the course of which M. Spuller said that the Government pursued a policy of peace and justice, marked by respect for all interests. It was summed up in the magnificent Exhibition now being admired by the whole world. "This policy," added the Minister for Foreign Affairs, "is nowise unmindful of the greatness of France in the past, but it must be admitted that the Exhibition is a pledge of peace, and a witness to the strength of modern and Republican France. This policy is as free from boasting as from weakness, knowing what it wishes, and conscious of its own worth, and must be practised with *sangfroid* and patience. It may now be said of France 'Patiens qui a fortis.'"

The Chamber, subsequently rejected, by 314 votes against 232, the amendment brought forward every year by the Left, demanding suppression of the French Embassy at the Vatican.

Twelve clauses of the Foreign Budget having been agreed to, the Chamber rose.

The Senate agreed to the measure already passed by the Chamber providing that the inspection of dead meat entering France shall in future take place on the frontier itself, instead of in Paris.

THE NEW COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

The *Journal des Debats* states that the Comptoir National d'Escompte has been entrusted with the payment of the interest on the coupons of the new Russian Four per Cent. loan. The journal also states that the pourparlers between the new Comptoir and the Hellenic Government to obtain for the former the continuation of the financial representation of Greece are progressing satisfactorily.

The *Temps* understands that the negotiations between the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte, the Societe des Metaux, and the Societe des Mines are being delayed, as the Tharsis Company refuses to take any part even in the preliminary discussion.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A meeting of over four hundred Panama stockholders was held on Sunday (2nd inst.) at the Syndical Chamber of Commerce, Rue Lancry. M. Gabriel Hugelmann, president of the Panama Defence Association, presided. He alluded to the efforts made by the association to ascertain from M. Brunet, the liquidator, the exact position of the enterprise, financially and technically. But as nothing had been done, the committee of the association was determined on action, for the position of affairs was desperate. No work was going on at Panama, and the company's material and plant were the object of wholesale robbery. The committee, therefore, proposes to send out a commission without delay, whose duty it would be to inspect the works, and report as to what could be done to save the enterprise in the interest of the unfortunate holders. A commission composed of General Henrion Berthier; M. Gautherot, of the Trans-Atlantic Company; M. Pellerin, a large contractor; and M. B. de Coste, a former engineer of the Saez Canal, was ready to undertake the duty. The whole expense attending this inquiry would not amount to three hundred thousand francs. The liquidator was trying to get possession of the eighty-nine millions of francs deposited at the Credit Foncier as guarantee for the payment of the prizes of the Lottery Bonds. His success would constitute a serious peril. The citation which the Association had endeavoured to serve on M. de Lesseps had been returned with the remark that, as it concerned a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, it was a matter for the Procureur-General. M. Lechopier spoke of the hard fate of holders of Lottery Bonds. He said all the advertisements and prospectuses relating to their issue distinctly stated that a sum of thirty-nine millions was deposited at the Credit Foncier as a special guarantee for the prizes to be drawn; yet no one could say whether the deposit really stood with that stipulation attached. He, therefore, moved that the committee should take the necessary judicial steps to clear up the point. After several other speeches, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the composition of the commission it is proposed to to send to the Isthmus, and calling upon M. Brunet, the liquidator, to act in concert with the associated stockholders, and to entertain the proposals made by them.

THE VATICAN AND THE POWERS.

The position of the Vatican with relation to France, Russia, and Austria, is just now a very singular one. The attempts to make a treaty with Russia have been hampered not only by the Polish, but also by the Slav, question. The Vatican (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Standard*) had made immense concessions in respect to the former; in fact, had practically handed over the Poles and their church bodily, by consenting to the use of the Russian language in their services, and making no remonstrances in favour of the exiled bishops. Now, however, Russia begins to object to the propaganda of the Catholic missions in the Balkan States, where it is above all things desired to favour rather the spread of the Orthodox faith. In reply to strong, almost angry, remonstrances addressed to Austria soon after it was seen that the Catholic Conferences in favour of the restoration of the temporal power had had no effect whatever upon the attitude of the Government, the Pope has only received the expressions of the Emperor's fervent faith and personal devotion, coupled with the frank and firm statement that he is bound by alliances necessary for the peace of Europe. With France the situation is more critical still, and the result obtained equally vague. This last Power has recently pressed for a distinct written promise from the Vatican that in case of a European war in which Italy should be involved, which would oblige the Pope to leave Rome, he would at once throw himself into the arms of France, which would in that case attempt to reconduct him to Rome. But Leo XIII. cannot detach himself entirely from either of the two contending parties in the Vatican, and will make no definite promises, though he clings stubbornly to the idea of the temporal power. A detail which is advanced as an undoubtedly real objection to his promising to leave Italy for France at the first alarm of war is, that the Pontiff's state of health makes it very uncertain whether he could even support the two or three hours' railway journey necessary to arrive at the nearest seaport. But this step is always considered as within the range of possibility, and I learn from a good source that the presence at Civita Vecchia of an elegantly-fitted steam yacht belonging to a princely Italian family—a yacht which lies always ready to start, yet always remains—has something to do with the political situation.

SERVIA.

THE SERVIAN RAILWAYS.

A decree of the Servian Regents terminating the convention with the French company which has been working the Servian State Railways was gazetted on June 3. It authorises the Government to take over all the lines hitherto worked by the company, as well as the plant and other property of the company. The Ministers of Public Works and Finance are empowered to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the company, with a view to settling the accounts and the amount of compensation to be paid to the company for the plant, rolling-stock, &c. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The company which has enjoyed the concession was in reality a combination of the Austrian Landerbank and Comptoir d' Escompte. Suspicions of malpractices have been entertained for a long time past, and fifteen separate commissions descended simultaneously on different stations and examined the books, with a result said to confirm the belief that something was wrong." Replying to an interpellation in the French Chamber on Monday, M. Spuller, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government had been informed by the Servian Minister that French interests would be respected. In the meantime, he could only watch to see how far that declaration was justified.

The ex-Metropolitan Michael arrived at Belgrade at half-past ten on the night of the 30th ult. by steamboat from Turn Severin. Though the hour of his coming was not known, a crowd of upwards of six thousand people waited for him on the quay. Some officials, his friends, and the Russian Minister, M. Persiani went on board to welcome him, the ceremony lasting at least three-quarters of an hour.

The Government has been striving in every possible manner to show that the recent disturbances had no political significance. The Tribunal of First Instance on Saturday confirmed the temporary arrest of M. Garashanine, who will be tried for murder. He protests, on the ground that the lawyer who appeared on his behalf had no authority to do so, and complains that he has not been herd in self-defence.

THE DERBY.

IT has seemed on several occasions of late years that the Derby was ceasing to attract the enormous crowds which used to assemble upon Epsom Downs in the days of Teddington, West Australian, Blair Athol, and Gladiateur, and as the decrease was not less marked in the years when there was every promise of an interesting race than in those when it was more or less of a foregone conclusion, there was good reason to suppose that the decline was due to the many other sporting attractions in the neighbourhood of London.

The attendance was, nevertheless, very considerably beyond the average of the last few years, and, while it included nearly all the leading owners of horses, except the Duke of Hamilton, who is in Paris, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who is in Norway, it also comprised an unusually large number of ladies, who, now that a subscription stand has been built, are able to view the racing without any of the discomfort in a visit to the Grand Stand. It is only to be regretted that the whole of the stands and the paddock are not remodelled, and the latter placed at the back of the former, instead of being cut off by a long line of dirty booths and a dusty road, which have to be traversed by those who do not care to rub elbows in the motley crowd which floods the course during the intervals of racing. The establishment of direct communication between the stands and the paddock has been advocated by nearly all the competent exponents of racing requirements, and it has also been suggested that a board of numbers, showing the names of the runner should be placed in the paddock, as it is the most pleasant part of the Epsom racecourse, and to it flock, especially upon the Derby day, a great many of the country gentlemen and other lovers of sport who, though not given to betting, like to see the horses for themselves and to know what is going to run.

The varying phases of the race itself will be found described below, so that no more need be said here than that. The Turcophone, Donovan's stable companion, made the running for him a great part of the way, Donovan himself never very far behind. As they turned into the straight below Tattenham Corner, Donovan went to the front, and from that point it simply became a question as to what would be second or third, for Donovan had, accidents excepted, already won his race. But no accident occurred, and Donovan passed the post the easiest of winners, with Miguel a long way in front of El Dorado, who only just beat Pioneer, heavily backed for a place. If any further proof were needed of how falsely run a race the Two Thousand Guineas was, it would be afforded by the result of the Derby, for not only did Donovan "lose" Enthusiast, who then beat him by a head, but Miguel, then only fourth, finished on Wednesday in front of both Enthusiast and Pioneer. Donovan, upon that occasion, could not have been himself, and it is gratifying to find the Duke of Portland winning the Derby twice in succession, and Donovan wiping out the memory of his unlucky failure five weeks ago. He has been a wonderfully good servant to his master, for as a two-year-old he won 11 races out of 13, worth over £16,000, while this season his victory in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Leicester was worth £11,000, and in the Newmarket Stakes £6,000. To this must be added the £4,000 won on Wednesday, and his future engagements comprise many valuable races, which, given good health, he cannot well lose. One of the most peculiar facts in connexion with the race was that, as in the French Derby, there were 13 runners, while Clover, the winner of that prize, finished last Wednesday, while Pioneer, who was first the first time he ran, second the next, and then third, now finished fourth, so his owner has not gained much by withdrawing him from all his recent engagements and reserving him exclusively for the Derby. The success of Donovan was naturally greeted with considerable enthusiasm, and the Duke of Portland came in for all the more congratulations from his friends because the victory precedes by so brief an interval his marriage. Still, the result was too much of a foregone conclusion to admit of any very boisterous demonstration, and it aroused no such enthusiasm as the thrilling struggle between Bend Or and Robert the Devil in 1880, Harvester and St. Gatien in 1884, or Melton and Paradox in the following year.

Duke of Portland's Donovan, by Galopin—Mowerina (T. Loates) 1
Mr. J. Gretton's Miguel, by Fernandez—Cream Cheese (G. Barrett) 2
Mr Douglas Baird's El Dorado, by Sterling—Palmflower (T Cannon) 3
Duke of Portland's The Turcophone (E Martin) ... 0
Mr J Hammond's Laureate (Rickaby) 0
Mr Douglas Baird's Enthusiast (Calder) 0
Mr Rose's Gulliver (Liddiard) 0
Mr L de Rothschild's Morglay (F Barrett) 0
Mr Abington's Pioneer (Watts) 0
Mr W H Lord's Gay Hampton (Robinson) 0
Mr C Perkins's Folengo (Fagan) 0
Mr E Blanc's Clover (F Webb) 0
Mr T Jennings, jun.'s, Royal Star (J Woodburn) ... 0

The Duke of Portland declared to win with Donovan.

Betting.—11 to 8 on Donovan, 100 to 8 agst El Dorado, 100 to 6 agst Pioneer, 100 to 6 agst Laureate, 20 to 1 agst Clover, 22 to 1 agst Morglay, 25 to 1 agst Miguel, 1,000 to 35 agst Folengo, 33 to 1 agst Enthusiast, 40 to 1 agst Gulliver, 50 to 1 agst The Turcophone, 66 to 1 agst Gay Hampton, and 200 to 1 agst Royal Star.

Place betting.—100 to 30 on Donovan, 13 to 8 agst Laureate, 2 to 1 agst Pioneer, 3 to 1 agst Morglay, 3 to 1 agst El Dorado, 3 to 1 agst Folengo, 100 to 30 agst Clover, 4 to 1 agst Miguel, 5 to 1 agst The Turcophone, 6 to 1 agst Gulliver, 100 to 15 agst Enthusiast, 10 to 1 agst Gay Hampton, and 20 to 1 agst Royal Star.

The first to break away was Gulliver, on the outside, whose immediate attendant was Enthusiast, with Donovan close up on the left, and The Turcophone on the top ground. On settling down The Turcophone, forging ahead on his running-making mission, took the lead, barely clear of Royal Star and Gulliver, with Donovan close up going fourth. Then came Miguel, Morglay, Enthusiast, Folengo, and Clover, racing in a cluster, clear of Pioneer and Gay Hampton, with El Dorado and Laureate bringing up the rear. Setting a rare pace up the hill, The Turcophone had increased his lead to a couple of lengths of Royal Star, who in turn was leading Gulliver by a good four lengths, Donovan, going well within himself, still lying fourth, in front Enthusiast, Folengo, Morglay, and Miguel, at whose heels lay Gay Hampton, Pioneer, and Clover, while El Dorado dropped back last. Rounding Tattenham Corner Enthusiast was done with, and The Turcophone came into the line for home, attended by Gulliver and Miguel, and Donovan on the rails leading Morglay and Pioneer. When fairly in the line for home The Turcophone dropped out of the race; Gulliver was also beaten, and Donovan, drawing up to Miguel, without an effort took up the running a quarter of a mile from home, the pair being now followed by Gulliver, Pioneer, Laureate, Gay Hampton, Morglay, and El Dorado on the outside. Laureate, Gulliver, Gay Hampton, and Morglay were quickly in trouble, and the leading pair came clean away. Miguel, answering gamely to G. Barrett's call, struggled on, but despite all his efforts Donovan striding along at his ease increased his lead and passed the post the easiest of winners by a length and a half; El Dorado was a bad third some half dozen leng

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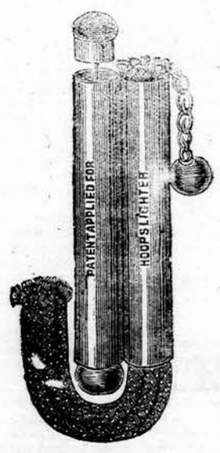

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